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## PROPERTII

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## PROPERTIUS,

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C $\quad \mathrm{Y} \quad \mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{T}$ H I A;

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH VERSE: WITH CLASSICAL NOTES.

Moschus.

L O N D O N,
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## [ iii ]

## $P \quad R \quad E \quad F \quad A \quad C \quad E$.

FEW of the amatory poets of antiquity can perhaps lay fo high a claim to preeminence as the Umbrian bard, Sextus Aurelius Propertius; yet it is aftonifhing, confidering his merit, which is univerfally acknowledged, that he has not been attempted in Englifh in later times; I fay in later times, becaufe forme hundred years ago there did appear, as I am told, a tranflation of Propertius by one Diamond: I never have been fortunate enough to mes with an exemplar of this book, but it mut be extremely valuable on account of its fcarcity, not, as we may readily conceive, from the elegance of the verfion. The French have two tranllations of Propertius; one by a famous old writer, the Abbe Marolles, who has tranflated,

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or rather blundered through a variety of the Latin claffics; the other by Monf. de Longchamps, who generally expreffes his author's meaning with much accuracy, and much of that delicacy which amorous fubjects require: both thefe productions are in profe, as the French generally publifh their tranf. lations of the claffics. Propertius has likewife been verfified, not inelegantly, in the Italian tongue, by Guido Riviera: this work I found in a collection of all the Latin poets, tranflated by different authors into Italian, printed at Milan, 1731 , in twenty-nine volumes.

It is certainly fome degradation to Englifh literature to find, that we have fo long overlooked one of the tendereft writers that Elegy can boaft; while other nations, not at all our fuperiors in polite learning, have particularly diftingtuified him. In fome meafure therefore to repair this neglect, I will venture to offer to the world a tranllation of the firft book of the Elegies of Propertius, which, as it has ever been efteemed by the critics a diftinct work, and as fuch fyled Propcrtii Monobillos, cannot therefore

## PREFACE.

fore be regarded as an incomplete production. My chief ain in this undertaking has been to tranflate with fidelity, but not without fome attention to the harmony of numbers: I have alfo endeavoured to give a more correct copy of the context than has yet appeared, principally following the Vulpian edition. By my notes, 1 hope I have not only fometimes elucidated thofe obfcure mythological paffages, which perpetually occur in Propertius; but have alfo made fuch claffic obfervations, as will be ufeful, if not entertaining.

Should the public fmile on this attempt; the tranflator may be induced, at fome future feafon, to make a compleat tranflation of Propertius; which he would the more readily engage in, as the world has been given to underftand *, that fuch a publication would be highly acceptable to the republic of letters.

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## [ vii ]

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## PR O PERTIUS,

## EXTRACTEDFROM

## JO. ANTONIUS VULPIUS.

WE know for certain, that Sextus Aurelius Propertius was born in that region of Umbria which borders nearef upon Etruria; this is fufficiently teftified by his elegies; but to which of the remaining towns of Uimbria we muft attribute the birth of this confpicuous character, is hard to determine: the point is left as dubious, after all the controverfies and opinions of the learned, fuch b 2
viii
THELLIE
as Philippus Beroaldus, Flavius Blondus, Petrus Crinitus, Leander Albertus, Jofephus Scáliger, Cafpar Scioppius, Juftus Lipfius, Joannes Pafferatius, Thaddxus Donnola, Diomedes Montefperellius, Franfcifcus Carolus, Corradus, and others. Many contend that he was a native of Mevania, which was a city of Umbria; and manufcripts indeed feem to favour this belief: fome fay that he was born in Ameria, others in Affifium, others again varioufly call his birth-place Hifpellum, Fu!ginium, Falcum, Spoletum, and Pernfia: but we had better pafs over this intricate fubject, which might furnifh ample matter for a whole volume; and let us nat confine to any particular fpot in Umbria the honour of having given birth to our poet; fuffice it to fay that he was an Umbrian : however, it may not be improper to hint to the literati ; that we fhould go near to find out the real birth-place of Propertius, if we could difcover, from any old infeription, in what city of U'mbria the family of the Paffieni lived: Pliny * fpeaks of one Paullus Paffienus, a celebrated Roman knight, remarkable for his learning, and a writer of elegies; he was a fellow citizen with Propertius, who numbers him among his anceftors: perhaps the mother of Paullus Paffienus derived her origin from the enfranchifed fasnily of Aurclia.

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\text { Epift. } 1_{5}, L ; 6,6 .
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## OF PROPERTIUS. ix

- Let us now fay a few words fefpecting the nomen; and cognomen of Propertius. The Aurelian family at Rome was once Plebeian; if we look back to that period, when Romulus, and fome other Roman kings, diftinguifhed the patricians from the reft of the people; neverthelefs it was afterwards ennobled by many curule magiftrates: hiftorians divide this family into the three branches of the Cotte, the Oreftes, and the Scauri; each of which produced illuftrious characters, who held, and honourably maintained the firft dignities of the republick : but thefe fenatorial families have little to do with our Propertius, an enfranchifed knight; he never acquired any honours, nor, did he even court them: he was ever the fport of fortune *,' as he tells his patron Tullus; and, addreffing his Cynthia, he fays, that he boaited no noble blood, no trimphs of his anceftors $f$ : yet we muft not from hence conclude, that he was of an obfcure family, or that his rank in life, was mean; on the contrary, as he was born in Umbria, and in that part of it too which bordered upon Etr.aria; we fhould rather conjecture that his race was not only illuftrious, but that is might even claim a connexion with Tufcan kings: Scrvius $\ddagger$ has a paffage, which feems to corroborate this opinion, wherein he informs us, that M. Porcius

[^1]Cato relates, that the Capenates, a Tufcan people, built Veji with the affifance of king Propertius, who it feems was one of the moft ancient of the Etrurian monarchs: Veji, by the way, was a large magnifie cent city in Tufcany, and formerly vied with Rome itfelf; but after a ten years fiege, it was at length razed to the ground by M. Furius Camillus: Our poet therefore, as though ftung with a fenfe of former greatnefs, mournfully exclaims *

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Et Veji veteres, et vas tum regna fuifis; } \\
& \text { Et veftro pofita cfs aurca fella foro. }
\end{aligned}
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It is much to be regretted, that the book of pedigrees written by M. P. Cato is not extant ; as it might ferve to fet the prefent doubtful and obfcure fubject in a certain, clear light : however, we may reafonably enough conjecture, that the poet Propertius, though perhaps in a private fation, was neverthelefs of royal extraction: Silius Italicus + makes no fcruple to affirm the fame thing of Ennius, that father of the Roman poets; he fays:

## Ennius antigna Mrfapi ab origine regis.

- As to the time of out poet's birth; we are informed, from the beft chronological authorities, that

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\text { * Elig. 10. L:6 4. } \quad \text { I Punic. Lib. 12. ver. } 393 .
$$

## OF PROPERTIUS.

${ }^{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{i}$
Tt happened A.U.C. 696 . during the Confulliip* of L. Calpurnius Pifo, and of A. Gabinius; in which tear Cicero was batifhed: this we learn from the words of Ptopertius himfelf, who thu's introduces ani aifrologer commemorating the poet's misfortunes $\dagger$ :

## Offaque legifi non illad atate legenda

Patris, et in tenues cogeris ipse Lares.
Nam tua quum multi verfarent rura juvenci,
Abfulit excultas pertica trifis opes.
Mox ubi bulla rudi dimifd oft aurca collo,
Matris et ante deos libera fimta toga:
Tum tibi pauca fuo de carmine dictat Apollo,
Et vetat infauo verba tonare foro.
He relates, that when he was yet a bby, his father -died; and that he was robbed of his paternal wealth at that unhappy period of time, when, after the Philippine war'; all the Italian fpoil was divided among the veteran foldiers of Auguftus; he then proceeds to tells us, that he confecrated or hung up to his houfhold gods the golden bulla of his infancy; which diftinguifhed free-born children from flaves and

[^2]+Elig. 2, L: b .4 .
bondmen ; and that he affumed the $\operatorname{tog}$ a virilis, or robe of manhood; which change of drefs generally took place at the age of fifteen, or feventeen; and at this time we learn, that he gave himfelt wholly up to a poetic indolence, fpurning the tumult of the Forum, and the clamour of pleaders. The divifion of the lands of Italy among the foldiers of Auguftus took place, A.U.C. 713. from this number if we deduct ferenteen, the age at which he tells us he began to write poctry, it fixes the birtls of Propertius at the very xra above-mentioned.

The father of our poet, it would appear, was the fame Sexths Propertius, whom Cicero mentions in his orations*, as attacked by Publius Clodius the tribune, when the latter excited fedition in the republick, and grafped at the wealth of its citizens. Soon after the death of his father, he loft his mother, under whofe tutelage he received his education. Thus he writes to his Cynthia 1 :

> Offa tibi juro fer matris; of offa parentis;
> (Si.fall, cinis bes fit mibi utcrque gravis)
> Me tibi ad cxtremas mallifum, vita, tencbras.

His learning, and happy talent for poetry, acquired bim the patronage and friend $/ \mathrm{hip}$ of C . Clinius Mx cenas, a Roman knight of noble defcent, and a great.

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\text { - Orat. pro D } 6 \text { gs fua. } \quad+\text { Eleg. 16. Lib. } 2 .
$$ encournger.

## OF PROPERTIUS. xiís

encourager of the polite arts; near to whofe garden in the Efquiline region Propertius dwelt. It is to be wondered that Propertius never mentions Horace, nor Horace Propertius, in any of their poerms, by way of mutual kinduefs; although they lived as it were under the fame roof, and were dear to the fame patron * : but the noted truth of Hefiod is every
 ancient biographers obferves, that none of the poets who flourifhed under the reign of Auguftus had a friendhip for each other, fo envious was each of his fellow bard's fame and honour; Virgil alone, by reafon of his fingular fiscetnefs of difpofition, excited no jealoufy, but was beloved by all. Horace, who was nothing free from that invidious temper, which leads one poet to friarl at another, though he floould even walk in a different track on Parnaffus from him, does not fcruple, with great politenefs and affection, to yield up the paftoral reed to Virgil ; he fays $\dagger$ :

## Molle atque facctum

## Virgilio adnuerünt gaudentes rure Cainanc.

Propertius too highly extolls the Mantuan bard, in the laft clegy of his fecond book.
It is not improbable, that our poet is meant by the talkative intruder, whom Horace $\ddagger$ lafhes with
dir THELETFE
fo much fpleen, for peftering him itr the Forum; for we learn that this impertitent was expert at poetry, and ftudious of his perfon:

> Nam quis me Scribere plures,
> Aut citius pofft verfus? quis membra movere Mollius ?

Now Propertius * does confefs hinifelf to be fomewhat of a coxcomb, in ordet perhaps to be upon a footing with Cytthia, who was extravagantly fond of drefs s witnefs his own words:

Necquiquam perfifa meis ungruenta capillis: Ibat et experffo planta morata gradu.

Horace likewife informs us, that this troubiefome aequaintance was known to him by name only ; which was perhaps a froke levelled at lropertius, who oftentatioufly called himfelf the Roman Callimachus $\uparrow$ : he alfo tells Horace, that he is a learned character, dott fumus ; and recommends himfelf to be his puffer before their joint patron Mxcenas, baberes magnum anjuutoren: beitig afked by Flaccus, who his mothef and relations were; he anfwers, that he had buried them all; which agrees admirably well with what the have before related concerning our unfortưnate poet. Horace's fubfequent fatire $\ddagger$ ought

[^3]likewife to be confidered here, in fupport of our conjecture: we muth then remark, that Propertius is omitted among the number of thofe poets, whom Horace wiflhes to pleafe with his poetry; and it is probable that, as our poet certainly did copy various writers of antiquity, he is intended by the fimius in that fatire, who is accuided, together with Hermogenes, of being delighted only with the wanton lays of Calvus, and Catullus; which poets, we may further' oblerve, are never once fpoken of by Propertius; although the earlieft editions of the works of each connect them together in one and the fame rolume. Horace * in another place feems to allude to Propertius, in the perfon whom through derition the calls Callimachuts, and whom he reprefents as highly charmed with Mimnermms, which Propertius $\dagger$ con$f \in f f e s$ he was, when he fays:

## Plus in amore valet Mimnermi verfus Homero.

Vulpius tells us, that howerer daring may be the opinion he has advanced; of Propertius being thus characterifed by Horace; ftlll he cannot be perfuaded to lay it afide, after fitpporting his conjecture by fo many paffages from the poet of Venufia; obferving with Cicero ${ }_{4}$, that where a fingle cird cuinfance may not weigh, get circumftances impli-
cate and aggregated ought certainly to do fo and he likewife adduces, upon this fubject, the following elegant line from P. Syrus :

## Auxilie bumilia, firma conjenfus fact.

Propertius was much efteemed by one Gallus, a man of noble birth, and of an amorous complexion; as well as by Tullus, who was of a confular family, diftinguifhed with magisterial honours: he lived in the mort friendly familiarity with Ovid, Ponticus, and Baffus, who were contemporary bards with him ; and to their judgments lie fubmitted his productions before they appeared in publick: he was doatingly fond of his miftrefs Hoftia, a lady of high rank, whom he difguifes under the name of Cynthia, as we learn from Apuleius *; fie was gifted with every natural and acquired endowment ; nor did file abstain from a faced intercourfe with the Muses. Thole who imagine that Propertius was contented with this accomplifhed fair only, cannot have fuf: ficiently read his works; for in one elegy + he confeffes to his friend Demophoon, that he had many loves, and was an admirer of every beautiful woman; which elegy, as well as many others of our poet, Ovid $\ddagger$ has imitated: however, we may fufpect, that

[^4]+ El:g.22. L: b. 2.
+ simorum, Flog 4. Lit ion.


## OF PROPERTIUS. xvii

he often dealt in fictitious argument, fuited to elegiac compolition. He flattered Auguftus more than once *, too unmindful of the wrongs he had received from him and his foldiery; and courted the favour of this great prince with all the fervility of verfe. He feems to have taken, as his models in writing, Callimachus and Philetas, among the Greeks ; and Tibullus and Virgil, among the Latins. Many wrongfully attribute to him the honour of having firlt given the Romans a tafte of Grecian elegy; but they mould recollect, that Catullus $\dagger$ had done the fame thing before him with great fuccefs: he certainly ranfacked all Grecee to adorn his writings, whish are feafoned with tranfmarine falt, to ufe Vulpius's phrafe; and he was evidently ftudious of ancient fable. It is more than probable, whatever N. Heinfius may urge to the contrary, that Ovid was led to the writing of his Fafti and Heroic Epiftles by the reading of Propertius; who has anticipated in many elegies of his fourth book, and particularly in his beautiful addrefs from Arethufa to Lycotas, much of what Nafo has faid. Though bravery and undertanding do not always go hand in hand, yet our bard was endued with a fpirit capable of heroifin; as we may conclude from

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what he fo learnedly fings, refpecting the antiquities of Rome *, the victories of Augultus, and the matron Cornelia wife of Paullus the cenfor; on thefe fubjects his numbers are lofty, and foar beyond the flight of elegy. Some, as Quintilian informs us, give Propertius the pre-eminence over Tibullus in elegiac poetry; and Paullus Patienus his kinfman followed his fteps very clofe, if we may credit Plinius Cacifius, in poctical compofition.

Having met with difguft in his love affairs, which did not fucceed according to his wifhes, he determined to vifit Athens; but whether he really went thither is uncertain; it is moit probable that he fpent the clofe of life in the purfuit of thofe ftudies which emplojed, as we are informed, his earlier age; for I cannot coincide in opinion with Douza, that he died when young; becaufe, fays the critick. we find him ever recommending himfelf to his miftrefs by reafon of his youthful vigour, never making mention of his old-age ; as though it was neceffary that his life and his writings fhould terminate at the fame period: the authority of Ovid + has greater weight, who appears to enumerate Propertius among the living of his days:

## Invenies caden blandi pracepta Properti:

Diftrigus minina nee tanens ille nota of
His cgo fucceff, quonians praftantia candor
Nomiala vivorum diffinulare jubet.

OF PROPERTIUS. xix
Befides; when Ovid went into Pontus, he was fifty years of age; which he himfelf tells us, in the beginning of his lbis, a poem he compofed during his exile:

> Tempus ad boc luffris miki jam bis quinque peraftis, Omne fuit Mufe carmen inerme mea.

As Nafo then was born A.U. C. 71 1. he muft have attained his fiftieth year A. U.C. 761. at which ara Propertius, if living, was 65 years old.

We will not attempt to difcover, as it is no way material, whether our bard was connected by any ties of affinity with Propertius Celer the prator, who, pleading his poverty to the fate, was enriched by Tiberius Cafar * with an hundred thoufand fefterces $t$, the fcantinefs of his patrimony being well known to the emperor.

Such are the circumftances, which the faith of hiftory, and the plaufibility of conjecture furnifh refpecting the life of Propertius; as to what the more fabulous legends affert, let thofe who chufe it pay attention to them.

[^6]ELEGY

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## PROPERTII

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## PROPERTIIMONOBIBAOE,

## SEU <br> C Y N T H I A.

## E L E G I A I.

CYNTHIA prima fuis miferum me cepit ocellis,
Contactum nullis antè Cupidinibus. Tum mihi conftantis dejecit lumina faftûs, Et caput impofitis preffit Amor pedibus.

## Proœммiv.

Broukhufius informs us; that moft of the ancient criticks called this firt book of the Elegies of Propertius, Monobiblos ; becaufe, fay they, it came out eriginally before the other three: yet fome few contend, that the whole four books of Elegies comprifed in one, was what the older editors meant by Propertii Monobiblos: but Juftus Lipfius, Var. Leç. Cap. 16. Lib. I. affirms, that this title ought properly to be applied to the fourth book; becaufe the three preceding ones are wrote upon amatory trifles, whereas the fourth is upon one certain material fubject : however Jo. Scaliger, for a variety of excellent reafons, infifts upon the firft book only being called Propertii Monobiblos; ins which he is followed by Vulpius, and the generality of good commentators.

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## E L E G Y I.

FIRS T Cynthia's eyes this wretched heart fubdu'd,
Which ne'er before had figh'd with am'rous pain; When Love my unrelenting afpect bow'd, And trampled on my neck with proud difdain.

## Notes.

The poet, in this firt elegy, informs his friend and patron, Tullus, that it was Cynthia who firft inflamed him with that love, for which he requefts a remedy.

1. Cyntbia] According to Apulcius, in Apolog. Propertius celebrates his miftrefs Hoftia or Hoftilia, under the name of Cynthia; as Tibullus's Flavia, in his elegies, was called Delia; and Catullus's Clodia, in his verfe, was named Lefbia. It has been conjectured, that Hoftia was defcended from Tullus Hoft:lius, the third king of the Romans.
Donec me docuit caftas odiffe puellas ..... 5 Improbus, et nullo vivere confilio.
Et mihi jam toto furor hic non deficit anno,Quum tamen adverfos cogor habere deos.Milanion nullos fugiendo, Tulle, laboresSxvitiam durx contudit Iafidos.10
Nam modò Partheniis amens errabat in antris,Ibat et hirfutas ille videre feras.
Ille etiam Hylxi percuffus vulnere ramiSaucius Arcadiis rupibus ingemuit.
Ergo velocem potuit domuife puellam. ..... 15Tantum in amore preces, et benefacta valent.In me tardus Amor non ullas cogitat artes:

Nec meminit notas, ut prius, ire vias.
5. Donec me docuit, E'c.] I look upon the poet's meaning to be; that the voluptuous pleafures Cynthia had granted him, caufed him to look with coldnefs upon more virtuous characters. Some fayis that by caftas puellas he means the Mufes; but furely, had he hated them, he never could have written four books of love-clegies.
9. Milanion ]. Which fome wrongfully write Minalion, and confound with Hippometres; is the fame who fell in love with Atalanta, daughter of Jafus king of Arcadia; they hunted together, and killed the Caledonian boar. Ovid mentions them, Art. Amart L. 2.
9. Tulle] Perhaps this was L. Volcatius Tullus, the cokleague of Auguftus, in his fecond confulhip; but the fact is uncertain; fee Dio, Lib. 49. Something further of him may be leaynt from Eleg. 6.
11. Partbeniy in antris] Parthenius was 2 mountain in Arcadia, fo called from Diana's virgins who hunted upon it, among whom was Atalanta; fome fay her father expofed her there when a child, and that the was fuckled by a tigrefs.

Eleg. i. Elegies of Propertivs.
At length the tyrant taught me to deteft
Chafte nymphs, and banifi'd reafon from my mind:
Nor one whole year has the dire frenzy ceas'd;
Still Fate forbids my miftrefs to be kind!
No toils, O Tullus ! did Milanion dread, When Atalanta's pride he forc'd to yield
Now to Parthenian caves he raging fled,
Now briftly monfters daringly beheld.
Struck by the pond'rous club which Hylaus bore,
Arcadia's rocks could witnefs each loud groan; :Then braving danger, and the Centaur's pow'r, 15 The nimble-footed maid he nobly won.

Thus pray'rs, and gen'rous deeds will much avail
In hopelefs flames; yet Love, a tardy friend,
To me no arts, as ufual, will reveal,
No wily ways that to affection tend.
13. Hylai p. v. rami] Hylaus, the rival of Milanion in Atalanta's love, is the famous Centaur, who attempted to ravifh the bride of Pirithous at the nuptial feaft; fee fome mention of it in Virgil, Geo. 2. Orid, in his Art. Amat. Lib. I. tells us, that Hylxus wounded Milanion with an arrow, bue the Centaurs are more generally reprefented as armed with trunks of trees; with fuch weapons they fought the Lapithex.
15. velocem p. d. puellam] The epithet velox, fwift in the chace, muft not caufe us to confound this Atalanta, with the other, a celebrated racer, and daughter of Schenus king of Scyrus.

At vos, deductre quibus eft fallacia Lunte,
Et labor in magicis facra piare focis :
En agedum, domina mentem convertite noftra,
Et facite illa meo palleat ore magís.
Tunc ego crediderim vobis, et fidera, et amnes Poffe Cytaris ducere carminibus.
Et vos, qui ferò lapfum revocatis, amici, $\quad 25$
Quxrite non fani pectoris auxilia.
Fortiter et ferrum, favos patiemur et ignes :
Sit modò libertas, quæ velit ira, loqui.
Ferte per extremas gentes, et ferte per undas,
Qưà non ulla meum fémina nôrit iter.

## Vos remanete, quibus facili Deus annuit aure,

Sitis et in tuto femper amore pares.
In me noftra Venus noctes exercet amaras,
Et nullo vacuus tempore defit Amor.
0: 19. dedurae fallacia Luna] The ancients had an idea of at, traeting the Moon by magic towards the earth, by which the depofited a flime of great efficacy upon certain herbs; thus Lucan, Lib. 6.

> Et fatitur tantos cantu depreffa labores,
> Donec fuppofitas proprior devpumet in berbas.

Tibullus, Virgil, and a variety of ancient claffics, fpeak of the Moon's being influenced by magical arts.
20. 'facra] May here imply either certain infernal deities, or the manes of the deceafed, which could only be quieted by myftic rites. See a note upon manes to Elg. 19. VULPius.
24. Cyitcais carminibus] Cyta, the birth-place of the noted forcerefs Medxa, was the capital of Colchis, a country abounding in poifonous herbs, and remarkable for the fcience of witchcraft.

Hoc

But you, whofe fpells can draw the toil'd Moon down, Whofe magic pyres can wailing ghofts appeafe, O, let my Cynthia's will your influence own! While her wan cheek a hue like mine difplays :

Then will I credit that yop farry height, 25 That floods, Cytæan incantations rule -
And you, my friends, who warn me when too late, O , bring relief, and heal my wounded foul !

Steel and fierce flames with patience I can bear, But what rage prompts with freedom let me fay; 30 Waft me thro' fartheit climes, thro' billows, where No prying nymph can track my diftant way!

You, to whom Cupid with affenting nod Lends a kind ear, whom mutual love delights, Be happy ftill! while me the cruel god 35 Purfues, and Venus faddens all my nights.

29, 30. ferte per undas, शva, E"c.] This paffage feems to have been imitated by Ariofto, Cant. 21. Stroph. 19.

> Tra molti mal gli parve elegger quefto, Lafciar d'Argeo rintrinjecbezza antiqua, Lungi andar si, che non fia manifefto Mai più il fuo nome a la femina inigua.
31. Deus annuit ] The nod of affent is beautifully expreffed by Catullus, in the character of old age; his thought is quite aovel; fee his Epitbalavium Julia E' Manli; wer. 163.

Hoc, moneo, vitate malum, fua quemque moretur 35 Cura, neque affieto mutet amore locum. Quòd fi quis monitis tardas adverterit aures,
Heu referet quanto verba dolore mea!
.Eleg. i. Elegiss of Propertius, 9
Be warn'd, ye blifsful lovers, by my fate;
And from a nymph that's kind forbear to fray!
Thofe who reject my counfel, when too late Shall think with keen remorfe on all 1 fay. 40

ELEGY

## [ 10 ]

## E L E G I A II.

QUID juvat ornato procedere, vita, capillo, Et tenues Coâ vefte movere finus?
Aut quid Oronteâ crines perfundere myrrhâ, Téque peregrinis vendere muneribus?
Naturaéque decus mercato perdere cultu? Nec finere in propriis membra nitere bonis?
Crede mihi, non ulla tuæ medicina figuræ eft. Nudus Amor formæ non amat artificem.
Adfpice, quot fummittat humus formofa colores, Ut veniant hederæ fpoute fuâ meliùs :

He admonifhes Cyuthia for being too fond of drefs; and by 2 variety of examples proves, that the would appear to more advantage with lefs ornament.
2. Coâ vefle] In Cos were firft manufactured, it is raid, filken garments, by one Pamphile the daughter of Platis; indeed this ifland, which is one of the Regean Cyclades, is celebrated by many claffics for its fine filks: Varro calls fuch tranfo parent garments, vitrea toga. The Groningen MS. and many old printed editions have Cea vifla.
3. Oronteá «nyrrbá] The Orontes was 2 large river of Syria, which bathed, among other towns, Antiocbia; fee Pliny, Lib. 5. Cap. 42. Scaliger obferves, that Propertius gives the epithet of Orantean to myrrh, not becaufe it grew in Syria; but becaufe it came from Antiochia, whither it was carried as to the grand mart of the Eaftern trade.

## [11]

## E L E G Y II.

WH Y to walk forth, fweet life, thy treffes braid?
Why in the Coan garb's thin folds array'd ?
Why with Orontes' myrrh thy locks imbue?
Thy beauty's price enhance by foreign thow?
Why Nature's charms with purchas'd luftre hide, 5 Nor let thy limbs difclofe their genuine pride? Truft me thy face wants no cofmetick's aid; Love's naked god abhors the dreffing trade: $\mathbf{O}$, mark what blooms the painted earth difplays, How of themfelves beft climb the ivy-fprays, 10

## 5. cultu?] Thus elegantly Lucretius, Lib. 4. <br> Nam facit ipfa fuis interdum fomina factis, Morigerifque modis, et mundo corporis cultu, Ut facile infuefcat fecum vir degere vitam.

Tertullian, in his book on women's drefs, has a curious differtation on the difference of the words ornatus and cultus; the latter implies a neatnefs in drefs, the former a decorating of one's 2sperfon fo as to attract admiration.

## 7.- medicina] See Ovid's poem, de medicamine facici, as a comment on this word.

8. formee artificem] Plautus, in Aulul. A. 3. S. 3 - enumerates the various dreffers by profeffion of antiquity; fuch were the ornatrices, cinifoncs, plorygiones, aurifices, patagiarii, and others.

Surgat \& in folis formofiùs arbutus antris,
Et fciat indociles currere lympha vias:
Litora nativos perlucent picta lapillos,
Et volucres nullâ dulciùs arte canant.
Non fic Leucippis fucsendit Caftora Phobe,
Pollucem cultu non Hilaïra foror.
Non Idæ, et cupido quondam difcordia Phoebo
Eveni patriis filia litoribus.
Nec Phrygium falfo traxit candore maritum
Avecta externis Hippodamia rotis :
Sed facies aderat nullis obnoxia gemmis,
Qualis Apelleis eft color in tabulis.

> 11. arbutus] This is eviddently that ever-green we call the frrawberrytree; fee Virgil's commentators on this word, in Georg. I. among whom, Servius calls it a tree bearing red apples, which Pliny terms udones, becaufe they cannot be eat by reafon of their great rougbnefs.

15, 16. Pbabe, P. .. त. Hilaira] Thefe two daughters of Leucippus, king of Sicyon, were betrothed to Lynceus and Idas, fons of Aphareus; but Cafor and Pollux fole them away; and the fuitors, endeavouring to regain their miftreffes, were overcome by thefe heroes of divine race: Theocritus, Idyl. 22. gives an accoupt of the battle; fee mention of the fory in Lactantius Firmianus, L. 1. G. 20. and in Hyginus, Fab. 80. Some old editions for Hilaira have Thelaira.
38. Eveni filia] Marpeffa is here meant: Idas, the fon of Aphareus, carried her away in a flying chariot given him by Neptune; and Evenus her father, purfuing the ravifher as far as the river Lycorma, was drowned there. Apollo loved Marpeffa, and difputed her with Idas; when Jupiter fent Mercury to determine the frife, by deciding according to the inclination of Marpeffa, who preferred Idas to Apollo. See Homer, Illiad 9. Apollodorus, Lib. I, and Hyginus, Fab. 242.
Eleg. 2. Elegies of Propertits. ..... 13How in lone caves arbutus lovelier grows,Thro' untaught channels how the ftreamlet flows,How native gems deckt fhores fpontaneous yield,And fweeter notes by untam'd birds are trill'd!
Leucippus' daughter, beauteous Phoebe, fir'd ..... 20
Young Caftor's bofom, with no gaudes attir'd;
And her fair fifter Hilaïra too,
As unadorn'd, delighted Pollux' view.
No oftentatious ornaments could boaft
Evenus' offspring, on her native coaft; ..... 25
When once the nymph the caure of difcord prov'd'Twixt Idas, and the God who fondly lov'd.Nor Hippodamia, when the ftranger's carIn triumph bore away the virgin fair,By beauties borrow'd from the fores of art,30
Subdu'd to love her Phrygian hurband's heart ;No jewels heighten'd her bright face, that fhow'dSuch tints as in Apelles' pictures glow'd.
20. Hippodamia] Her fory is varioully related; but fabalifts in general agree, that her father Oenomaus refolved not to give her in marriage to any one who could not excel him in the chariot race; Pelops the Phrygian, by plotzing with the charioteer of Oenemans, beat him in the race, and won Hipo podamia, whom he carried away externis rotis, that is Pbrygits rotis. This ftory is happily touched upon by Parrhafius, in his comment on Claudian, Lib. 2.
22. 2: Apellicis c. color i. tabulis.] Thefe words do not, as Pafferatius pretends, allude to the four colours which Apelles was faid to ufe; but to the great beauty of his fubjeets, which were generally nudities; among them was principally his Veaus Anadyomene.

Thefe

Non illis ftudium vulgo conquirere amantes. Illis ampla fatis forma, pudicitia. Non ego nunc vereor, ne fis mihi vilior iftis. 15 Uni fi qua placet, culta puella fat eft:
Quum tibi prefertim Phobbus fua carmina donet,
Aoniámque libens Calliopea lyram:
Unica nec defit jucundis gratia verbis,
Omnia quequeVenus, queque Minerva probat. $3^{\circ}$ His tu femper eris noftre gratiffima vita,

Txdia dum mifere fint tibi luxurix.
25. Non ego nunc verenr, EDe.] This is a happy turn of the poet's; who, fearing lef Cynthia hould imagine that the men: tion of thefe heroines of antiquity implied an oblique cenfure upon her conduct, pays her this compliment. Vulpius.
27. Quum tibi proffortim, E'c.] We learn from this diftich; apd the reft of the elegy, for the firt time; that Cynthia was okilled in poetry, mufick; and every other polite accomplifhment:
Eleg. 2. Elegies of Profertius. ..... 35
Thefe heroines ftrove not various loves to win, Enough for them by chaftity to thine; ..... 35Yet fure in virtue thou canft vie with thefe;She wants no charms, who can one lover pleafe.Since thine is all that Phoebus can infpire,Thine fond Calliope's Aonian lyre,Thine the choice gift of pleafirg fpeech, my fair; $4^{\circ}$Thine all that's Beauty's, all that's Wirdom's care;'Tis furely thine to gild my life with joy,But ne'er let odious pomp thy thoughts employ!
30. O. quequeV (nus; q. Minerva probat.] Cynthia was not only gifted by Venus with charms, but likewife by Minerva witk thofe polite arts over which fhe particularly prefides; fuch the ancients efteomed weaving, fpinning, and others. Paferatius remarks the ambiguity of the word probafi

ELEGX

## [ 26 ]

## E. L E G I A III.

QUALIS Thefêa jacuit cedente carinâ Languida defertis Gnofia litoribus :
Qualis \& accubuit primo Cepheïa fomno, Libera jam duris cautibus Andromede:
Nec minùs affiduis Edonis feffa choreis
Qualis in herbofo concidit Apidano:
Talis vifa mihi mollem fpirare quietem
Cynthia non certis nixa caput manibus.
Ebria quum multo traherem veftigia Baccho,
Et quaterent ferâ nocte facem pueri.
Hanc ego nondum etiam fenfus deperditus omnes
Molliter impreffo conor adire toro.
Propertius, returning from a debauch late at night, ftaggered to his miftrefs, whom he found afleep; and refpectfully reftraining his amorous inclinations, forbore to wake her.
2. Languida Gnofia] Ariadne is fo called from Gnofus, the principal city of Crete; her heing deferted by Thefeus, as the lay alleep, on the ifland of Naxos, is beautifully related by Catullus, in his Epitbalumium Pelei © Tbetydos.

3, 4. Cepbeïa Andromeda] The ftory of Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus and Caffiope, who was chained to a rock, and delitered by Perfeus, is very well known: See Lucian, Dialog. XIV.
5. Edonis] The Edonides, fo called from Edon a mountain in Thrace where they kept their orgies, are the fame with the Manades, Thyades, and other prieftefles of Bacchus.

## [17]

## E L E G Y III.

A$S$ wrapt in flumbers lay the Cretan maid On the bleak coaft, while Thereus' veffel fled; As too the fair Andromeda repos'd, When firt her limbs from the rude cliff were loos'd; And as the Mrnas, with long rites oppref, 5 Sinks on Apidanus' green marge to reft : So Cynthia flept, foft breathing, while her arms Feebly fuftain'd her head's reclining charms; When to the nymph my reeling fteps I bore, And the boy's midnight torch blaz'd on before. 10 Nor yet were all my wand'ring fenfes fled, Eager I fought the nymph's foft-printed bed: And, though my heart a twofold impulfe fway'd; Tho' Love, tho' Bacchus, gods by all obey'd!
6. in berbo\% Apidaro:] The Apidanus was a beautiful river of Theffaly, whofe current ran very peaceful till it joined the Enipeus. Lucan mentions it, Lib. 1.
10. E. quaterent f.n. fasem pueri.] It was not uncommon for the rakes of antiquity to be lighted home, by fome one equivalent to our link-boy. Thus Plautes, Curcul. A. s. S. I.

Trute ribi puer es; laitus luter correum.

Et quamvìs duplici correptum ardore juberent Hàc Amor, hàc Liber, durus uterque deus; Subjecto leviter pofitam tentare lacerto,

Ofculáque admotâ fumere, et arma manu:
Non tamen aufus eram dominæ turbare quietem, Expertæ metuens verbera fævitiæ. Sed fic intentis hærebam fixus ocellis, Argus ut ignotis cornibus Inachidos.
Et modò folvebam noftrâ de fronte corollas, Ponebámque tuis, Cynthia, temporibus. Et modò gaudebam lapfos formare capillos; Nunc furtiva cavis poma dabam manibus. Omnia quæ ingrato largibar munera fomno, Munera de prono fæpe voluta finu. Et quoties raro duxti fufpiria motu, Obftupui vaño credulus aufpicio:
> 13. duplici correptun ardore] In like manner Ovid, Metam. I2. 2uam vino peffus; tam virgine vifa Aodet, et cbrictas geminata libidine regnat.
36. Ofculáque a. fumeres, et arma m.] Volpius, aftes Gtonovius, too refinedly reads ad ora, inftead of ad arna; alluding to that kind of kifs, by the Greeks called xúrear, and which Tibullus mentions Eleg. 5. Lib. 2. where the perfon kifed is taken by the ears like a pot. See Martinus Kempius's rare and curious differtation de Ofculo in genere. Theocritus, Idyl. 5. and Ariffzenerus, Efiff. 5. Lib. 1. mention this kifs: the Italians call it a Florentine kifs.
20. ighetis cornibus] Commentators are not agreed, whether the poet manns, that Argus with his hundred eyes was ignorant of the borned charge I o configned to him by Juno; or, that Io herfelf was ignorant of her being transformed to
Eleg. 3 . Elegies of Propertius. ..... 19
Bade me attempt her with a foft embrace, ..... 15
Kifs her ripe lips, and rifle ev'ry grace;
Still I ne'ér ventur'd to awake my love,
Left with her wonted foorn fle might reprove;
But my forid eyes, that from her charms ne'er ftray'd,Thofe charms in filent extafy furvey'd :20
Not more intent could wakeful Argus view
Io unconfcious of her budding brow.
Now from my head the chaplet I unbound,
And with the wreath my Cynithia's temples crown'd;
Now I adjuitted, with affiduous care,25'The loofen'd plaits of her diforder'd hair;
Or'to her hollow palm, which paffive lay,
With am'rous ftealth an apple l'd convey.
Such fondnefs, lavifh'd on thy thanklefs reft,
Scem'd as rejected by thy rifing breaft : ..... 30
Oft when I faw thee heave the deep-fetch'd figh;Methought fome danger it portended nigh,
a cow: Io was the daughter of Inachus. See the ftory in Ovid, Metam. I.
21. folvetam n. d. f. corollar,] Every one knows that the ancients wore wreaths of flowers at their drinking-bouts: our poet then came with his garland on to the lleeping Cynthia. Anacreon will be the beft comment on this paffage, Od.4.5.\& 6 .
24. furtiva cavis poma d. manibus.] Whatever figurative turn commentators may give to this line; Vulpius is of opinion, that they were really apples that our poet thruft into the hand of his miftrefs, which had an indecent allufion; for giving an apple to a woman, was a kind of immodeft love-challenge among the ancients. See Catullus's mention of this fubject, in his posm to Hortalus, and his icholiafts upon the paffage.

$$
\mathrm{C}_{2}
$$

That

Ne qua tibi infolitos portarent vifa timores,Néve quis invitam cogeret effe fuam.30
Donec diverfas percurrens Luna feneftras,Luna moraturis fedula luminibus,
Compofitos levibus radiis patefecit ocellos.Sic ait in molli fixa toro cubitum :
'Tandem te noftro referens injuria lecto ..... 35
Alterius claufis expulit è foribus.
Namque ubi longa mex confumfti tempora noctis
Languidus exactis, hei mihi, fideribus?
O utinam tales producas, improbe, noctes,Me miferam quales femper habere jubes.$4^{\circ}$
Nam modò purpureo fallebam ftamine fomnum,
Rurfus et Orpheæ carmine feffa lyræ.
Interdum graviter mecum deferta querebarExterno longas fæpe in amore moras:
Dum me jucundis lapfam fopor impulit alis. ..... 45
Illa fuit lacrymis ultima cura meis.
31. diverfus percurrens Luna fenefras,] The Moon in her courfethining full upon Cynthia's face, through the windows whichwere oppofite her bed, fo as to awake her, is an image of ex-quifite beauty; and her reproach, in the fubfequent lines, isdelicately tender.

Eleg. 3. Elegies of ${ }^{\circ}$ Propertius. 21
That fears unufual did thy dreams invade,
And that fome fancied rival forc'd my maid.
Now thro' the fronting windows gleam'd the Moon, 35
Whofe ling'ring lustre too officious fhone ;
The filver radiance op'd her flumb'ring eyes,
Then with uplifted head the fweetly cries:
66 And doft thou to my bed at length repair,
" Debarr'd accefs to fome more fav'rite fair? 40
"Enfeebled youth, to thefe fond arms untrue,
"Where didft thou wafte the night to Cynthia due?
" Ah, long long night! for lo! in yonder fkies
6' Each ftar's faint beam before the morning flies :
6 O, would heav'n grant, unfaithful wretch, 'twere thine

45
" To wear away fuch tedious nights as mine !
" By turns I tried the loom's impurpled toil,
" The tuneful lyre, and fain would fleep beguile:
\$6 Sometimes I wept ; then thought, forfook by thee,
' That fome new love had caus'd thy long delay; 50
"Till Morpheus wav'd his glad wings o'er my head:
" Thus the fierce torrent of my tears was ftay'd."

[^7]C 3<br>ELEGY

## E L E GIA IV.

QUID mihi tam multas laudando, Baffe, puellas Mutatum dominầ cogis abire meâ ?
Quid me non pateris, vitx quodcumque fequetur, Hoc magis affueto ducere fervitio ?
Tu licèt Antiopx formam Nycteidos, et tu Spartanam referas laudibus Hermionen, Et quafcumque tulit formofi temporis ætas, Cynthia non illas nomen habere finet. Nedum, fi levibus fuerit collata figuris, Inferior duro judice turpis eat.

He accufes his friend Baflus, of endeavouring to deftroy his paffion for Cynthia; and threatens him with all the misfortunes that an enraged woman can inflict upon him.

1. Bofic,] Who this Baffus really was is uncertain; it has been generally conjectured, that it was Cæfius Baffus a lyric poet, mentioned by Quintilian, Lib. 10. and by Perfius, Sat. 6. A Saleius Baffus is fpoken of by Juvenal, Sat. 10. Horace commemorates a noted drinker of the name of Baffus; and Ovid, in his Triftia, L. 4. Elcg. ult. tells us of Baffus a celebrated Iambic poet.
[^8]
## [ 23 ]

## E L E G Y IV.

TELL me, why thus extoll each various maid? To quit my love would Baffus then perfuade? Why not allow, while this poor life remains, To hug with tranfport my accuffom'd chains? Now fweet Antiope of Nyctæan race, Now bright Hermione the Spartan Grace, All who adorn this beauty-boafting age, Thy commendation in their turns engage : But learn, that Cynthia from the lift of fame Can with her charms erafe the faireft name;
With meaner beauties then her beauties place ${ }_{2}$ And vulgar judges muft their worth confefs.
6. Spartanam Hermionen,] Hermione, daughter of Helen and Menelaus king of Sparta, married Oreftes, and was ravifthed from him by Pyrrhus fon of Achilles; which fory has given rife to many beautiful compofitions, both among the ancients and moderns.
9. $f_{1}$ kevibus fuerrir, ©c.] The meaning of the poet, whofe expreffion in this diftich is rather obfcure, feems to be this: "If Cynthia can furpafs in charms even Antiape, or Hermione; how much muft fhe excell every common-rate beauty, even in the eyes of an indifferent jodge, agrefi at insiggenti fperiatore, as Pafferation interprets it.":

Hæc fed forma mei pars eft extrema furoris: Sunt majora, quibus, Baffe, perire juvat.
Ingenuus color, et multis decus artibus, et quæ Gaudia fub tacitâ ducere vefte libet.
Quo magis et noftros contendis folvere amores, 15
Hôc magìs acceptâ fallit uterque fide.
Non impunè feres, fciet hæc infana puella,
Et tibi non tacitis vocibus hoftis erit.
Nec tibi me poft hæc committet Cynthia, nec te Quæret : erit tanti criminis illa memor.
Et te circùm omnes alias irata puellas
Differet : heu nullo limine carus eris.
Nullas illa fuis contemnet fletibus aras,
Et quicumque facer, qualis ubique, lapis. Non ullo graviùs tentatur Cynthia damno,

Quàm fibi quum rapto ceffat amore deus, Præcipuè noftrî. maneat fic femper, adoro:

Nec quidquam ex illâ quod querar, inveniam.

[^9]21. circum alias 0. puellas] Thus Plautus, in his Miles glerios, A. 2. S. 5 -

Te alloguor, trobri vitique piena, quae circum vicines vagas.
Eleg. 4. Elegtes of Propertius. ..... 25But think not, Baffus, 'twas her form alone,Superior talents my affection won:
Her pure complexion, that no art had ftain'd; ..... 15The various rare endowments fhe attain'd;And the rich joys which well fle could impartBeneath the bed's mute cov'ring, gain'd my heast.Strive all thou canft our loves to difunite,And ftill more ftrong our mutual faith we'll plight; 20Vengeful I'll tell thy arts, thy nymph fhall rage,No filent war with thee fhall Cynthia wage;Urg'd by thy crimes, fhe'll treat thee with neglect;Warn me from hence thy converfe to reject;In female circles fhe'll thy name traduce,25
Till ev'ry nymph will banifh thee her houfe:
Her wrathful tears fhall on each altar run,On all that's facred, on each hallow'd fone:
No lofs can Cynthia with lefs patience bear
Than when love robs her of what moft is dear, ..... $3^{\circ}$
Robs her of me-Thus long may fhe remain,Nor ever let her am'rous bard complain!

[^10]
## [ 26 ]

## E L E GIA V.

IN V I D E, tu tandem voces compefce moleftas, Et fine nos curfu, quo fumus, ire pares, Quid tibi vis, infane! meos fentire furores?

Infelix! properas ultima nôffe mala.
Et mifer ignotos veftigia ferre per ignes,
Et bibere è totâ toxica Thefialì̀̀.
Non eft illar vagis fimilis conlata puellis:
Molliter irafci non fciet illa tibi.
Quòd fi fortè aufis non eft contraria noftris,
At tibi curarum millia quanta dabit?

He diffuades his friend Gallus from purfuing his amorous defigns upon Cynthiz; pointing out to him all he would fuffer from the tyranny of fuch a miftrefs, even fhould his love be crowned with fuccefs.

1. vaces moleffas,] By thefe words are meant thofe impartusities which Gallus coutinually ufed, requefting Propertius to ro. act the pander for hin, and render Cynthia favourable to his wimes.
2. ultima mala.] This expreffion implies the extremity of amorous misfortune : in like manner Petrarch, Sonetto 67.

> e voi cb' Amore avvampa, Ncs v'indugiate fu l'gfrems ardore.

## E L E G Y V.

2 IVAL! at length thy odious feech reftrain, And let us each an equal path maintain:
Wouldft thou, rafh mortal, tempt the pangs I bear? Ah, wretch! th' extremes of mifery to dare, Flames yet untried thus madly to explore,
And fwallow all Theffalia's pois'nous fore. Cynthia, unlike the varying harlot crew, With fixt revenge will each offence purfue ; And fhould the haply grant our bold requeft, O, with what cares thy peace fle would molell ! 1o
6. tora toxica Tbeffalia.] Theffaly is noted by many writers, as remarkable for its poifons; fee Tibullus, Eleg. 4. Lib. 1. and Horace, Od.2\%. Lib. 1. The poet very judicioully unites the ideas of fire and poifon, as they both conduce to love; thus Virgil,压neid 1.

## Occultum infpires ignem, fallafque veneno. Passeratius.

7. vagis puclis:] That is to fay; women who are pleafed with a varicty of lovers; who are of a changeable difpofition; and who, if offended with ene lover, forget the offence upon the introduction of a new one: fuch is the fenfe Beroaldus judicioufly attributes to this paffage: Lacretius, in a fimilar manner, gives to Venus the epithet volgivaga.
8. aufis nefiris,] Meaning, your temerity in loving her, and mine in abetting your love. Vivipiús.

Non tibi jam fomnos, non illa relinquet ocellos.
IHa feros animis adligat una viros.
Ah mea contemtus quoties ad limina curres,
Quum tibi fingultu fortia verba cadent :
Et tremulus moetlis orieturr fletibus horror,
Et timor informem ducet in ore notam:
Et quæcumque voles fugient tibi verba querenti :
Nec poteris, qui fis, aut ubi, nôfe mifer.
Tum grave fervitium noflræ cogére puellæ
Difcere, et exclufum quid fit abire domum.
Nec jam pallorem toties mirabere noflrum,
Aut cur fin toto corpore nullus ego.
Nec tibi nobilitas poterit fuccurrere amanti:
Nefcit Amor prifcis cedere imaginibus.
Quòd fi parva tuæ dederis veftigia culpæ,
Quàm citò de tanto nomine rumor eris?
54. fortia verba cadent:] Similar is the following paffage in Tibullus, Elog. 6. Lib. 2.

> Magna loquor: Sed magnifice mibi mogna locuto
> Excutiunt claufee fortia verba fores.
15. Et tiemulus m. o. f. borror, Es?..] There cannot be a betper comment on this beautiful diftich, than Sappho's ode to a female friend, found in Longinus.
17. fugient tibi verba] This eloquent filence is happily exprefied by Taffo, in his Amyntas, Cbor. Alte 2.

> Iu in bei facondi detti
> Sciogli la lingua de fedeli tuei;
> E fpelo (o Arrana, e nva.
> Eloquevza d' Amorc!')
She'd break thy fleep, thine eyes with tears fhe'd drown,

To bind the proudeft foul is her's alone:
Oft as defpis'd thou'lt to my friendhhip fly,
And thy vain boafts fhall vanifh with a figh;
A thrilling horror fhall fucceed thy tears,
Thy livid cheek betray thy am'rous fears,
Thy fault'ring tongue in vain would fpeak thy woe,
And where, or what thou art, thou fcarce fhalt know:
Then learn how hard a bondage is thy doom,
How hard to live an exile from her home; 20
Then at the love-fick palenefs of my face,
At my lank frame, fhall all thy wonder ceafe;
Thy noble lineage thou fhalt boaft in vain,
Love will thy ftatu'd anceftors difdain;
And if in part thou bit reveal'ft thy flame, 25
Thy birth with fcoffers fhall increafe thy flame.

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Spefo in un dir confufo,
En parole interrotte
Meglio of efprime il core,
E piu par, cỉe fi mova,
Cbe non fi fa con voci adorne e dotte:
E'l filentio ancor fuole
Haver priegbi, eparole. Broukhusive.
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24. N. a. prifcis c. imaginibus.] The Roman nobles preferved waxen effigies of their anceftors in certain cafes for that purpofe; they held thefe' in great reverence; and upon the death of a relation, they were expofed, aud carried in the funeral proceffion. Sce Pliny, Cap. 2. Lib. 35. Cicero, in Pijonem, fays: Irrepfifi ad bonores commendatione fum farum imaginum, quarurs nibal babes prater colorem.

Nori ego tum potero folatia ferre roganti, Quum mihi nulla mei fit medicina mali.
Sed pariter miferi focio cogemur amore Alter in alterius mutua flere finu. 30
Quare quid poffit mea Cynthia, define, Galle, Quxrere : non impunè illa rogata venit.
2.9. forio amore] Having a partner in the affections of a mittreis, however infufferable it may appear to an Englith mind, was not uncommon among the Romans; otherwife we fhould not find Propertius expottulating fo cordially with his friend Gallus The poet of Verona was in the fame predicament; witues is his lines to his patton Mamfius : Car. $6 \%$.

> Irquis domumt nob:'s, ifquc dedit domininar,
> Ad quem csmonnes exercer-mus amares.
Eleg. 5. Elegies of Propertius. ..... 30
To thee flall I deny the afk'd relief, As jet no medicine has allay"d my grief;One fate involves us both; alike diftreft,Our tears we'll mingle on each other's breaft. 30To tempt her tigour, Gallus, then forbeár;Cynthia will punifh each prefumptuous pray'r.

3i. Galle, ] Who this Gallus was is uncertain; though fome tontend it was Cornelius Gallus the poet, of whom we have one elegy left; the compefitions generally attributed to him and given by Baillet to one Maximian. There were many Galli of aoble birth, among the Elian and Corneliar families ac Rome.

ELEGY

## [ 32 ]

## E. L. E G I A VI.



Tulle, neque 不gro ducere vela falo:
Cum quo Riphæos poffim confcendere montes, Ulieriúfque domos vadere Memnonias.

He excufes himfelf from accompanying his patron Tullus into Afia, whither he was going as pro-conful; by reafon of Cynthia, to whofe fondnefs the poet refolves entirely to devote his unhappy life. This is the fame Tullus fpoken of in Eleg. y. and of whom we fhall find frequent mention hereafter.

I Hadria mare nofcere] The Adrian, or Adriatic fea, fo called from Adria, a eity built at the mouth of the river Po, is likewile termed by the Latíns, the Superior, and the Ienian fea; it is the Gulf of Venice of the moderns.
2. Itgeo ducere vela Jalo: ] According to Pliny, Lib.4. Cap. It. and Varro, Lib. 2. Cap. r. the Æegean fea is fo called from a rock named civa, which refembles a leaping goat; others fay it was fo termed from Aigzus king of Athens, who threw himfelf into it for the fuppofed lofs of his fon Thefeus. See Catullus, Epitbal. Pel. et Thetyd.
3. Ripbeos confcendere monter,] Thefe are mountains in Scythia, fo called from their hleak fusuation, and perpetual finows; Virgil makes frequent mention of them. Some texts have Ripai wontos.
4. domas vadere Memnonias.] Memnonian and Æthiopian are fynonymous terins; for Memnon, for of Tithonus and Aurora,

## [ 33 ]

## E L E G Y VI。

THINK not I fear to tempt the Adrian fea; Or plough, my friend, Egxan waves with thee :
Since o'er Riphæan heights our courfe we bent, And far beyond Memnonian regions went:
was king of Athiopia; he was flain by Achilles. See Ovid, Metam. 13. A paffage in Qaintus Curtius, Lib: 4. Cap. 8. throws much light apdn the fubject. Broukhufius gives a variety of different readings upon the word Memnonias.
6. Mutatsque coitere] The ftequent change of colour in Cynthia's face indicated the perturbation of her mind. Vulpius.
10. ingrato t. a v.] I caniot conceive what fenfe thofe editors could aftix to this paffage, who wrote irato. Broukhufius very juftly has ingrato.

13, 14. dortas c. Atbenas, A. Affec; E'c.] From hence we máy collect, fays Vulpius, that Tullus remained fometimes at Athens before he fet foot in Afia. Athenian learning, and Atiatic luxury, need no comment; every hiftorian, and poct, almolt mentions them.
17. Ofculaque oppofits do s, d. vento,] This perplext line has undergone a variety of expofitions; Scaliger interptets it thus: " fhe thall tell what kifices are her due to the wind," which he terms ofpy fichs, becaufe thofe with whom we converfe are genes tally fuppofed to be oppofite to us; but I have tranflated according to the more apt interpretation of Burmanmus, which is approved by Broukhufius and Vulpius.

Sed me complexæ remorantur verba puellæ, 5
Mutatóque graves fxpe colore preces.
Illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes,
Et queritur nullos effe relicta deos.
Illa meam mihi fe jam denegat, illa minatur,
Qux folet ingrato triftis amica viro. so
His ego non horam poffum durare querelis.
Ah pereat, fi quis lentus amare poteft.
An mihi fit tanti doctas cognofcere Athenas,
Atque Afix veteres cernere divitias:
Ut mihi decuctâ faciat convicia puppr
Cynthia, et infanis ora notet manibus:
Ofculáque oppofito dicat fibi debita vento,
Et nihil infido durius effe viro ?
Tu patrui meritas conare anteire fecures,
Et vetera oblitis jura refer fociis.
19. patrui] Perhaps Tullus's uncle was L. Volcatius Tullús, who was conful with M. Lepidus, two years before the confislate of Cicero, as Salluft, in Catal. writes; and is the fame mentioned by Horace. Od. 8. Lib. 3.

I9. fcures,] This word is metaphorically put for the office of Conful; cvery one knows, that the lictors carried the fafces and axes bound together, before the confuls, in public oificial procelions.
20. vettra oblitis jurarefir fociis.] When Cyzicus, the moft - flourifhing city of Afia, and the beft affeeted to the Roman government, was befieged with a large army by Mithridates; it was faved from the ravages of war by the wife counfels of L. Lucullus, and lyy the valour of its citizens, who were in confequence endowed with feveral immunities, and a. power to

Eleg. 6. Elegies of Propertius. 35
But me detains the fond encircling fair, 5 Her words, her changeful bloom, her ardent pray'r; Now through whole nights my palfion fhe'll upbraid, Vows there's no gods in heav'n; fince thus betray'd; Now fle refufes to be mine; and then Threats all that weeping maids can threat falfe men. 10 And fhall I bear one hour that fhe fhould mourn?
Perifh the wretch, whofe flame thus faint could burn! Can learned Athens yield fo much delight, Can Afia's boafted wealth fo charm the fight ; That, when my veffel's launch'd into the main, 15 Cynthia with keen invectives fhould complain; With defp'rate hands her beauteous face affail : And piteous tell, how the unfavouring gale Wafts far away thofe kiffes that are due; How nought's fo hard to bear as love untrue? 20 Go then, furpafs thy uncle's honour'd reign, 'Thy loft compatriots' ancient rights regain.
enait their own laws: but a party of them having kifled fome Romans in a feditious quarrel; Auguftus reduced them to theit former ftate of fervitude, M. Appuleius and P. Silius, COSS. However, Auguftus reftored their liberties to them in the corit fullhip of M. Drufus Libo, and L. Calpurnius Pifo 5 accordint to Dio Caftus, Lib. 5. Whether Tullus was fent to the Cyziceni when they were doing penance, or when they were a free people; is doubted; Vulpius thinks from the word fociis, that it was when they were a free people, and confequently the focii of the Romans. See Cicero, pro lege Mandia: Strabo Lii/ 124 Corn. Tacitus, Lib. 4. and Suctonius, in Tiberio. Heinfius very injudiciouilly writes foris, interpreting; "render the forumagain terpestable by iss laws."

D 2
No

Nam tua non ætas umquam ceffavit Amori;
Semper et armatæ cura fuit patriæ.
Et tibi non umquam noftros puer ilte labores
Adferat, et lacrimis ultima vota meis.
Me fine, quem femper voluit Fortuna jacere, 25
Hanc animan extremx reddere nequitiæ.
Multi longinquo periere in amore libenter:
In quorum numero me quoque terra tegat.
Non ego fum laudi, non natus idoneus armis:
Hanc me militiam fata fubire volunt. 30
At tu feu mollis quà tendit Ionia, feu quà
Lydia Pactoli tinguit aratra liquor:
Seu pedibus terras, feu pontum carpere remis
Ibis, et accepti pars eris imperii :
Tum tibi fi qua mei veniet non immemor hora, 35
Vivere me duro fidere certus eris.
24. altima vota] Broukhufius thus reßtores the old and clegant reading; the generality of editions have omnio nota, and fome few fomnia nota.
31. mollis Iinia,] Ionia was a Graecian colony of Leffer Afia, to which Straba, Lib. 14. gives ten contínental, and two infular fities; it was noted, lays Vulpius, for luxury, magnificent buildings, fumptuuuṣ apparel, mufick, dancing, and a profufion of hariots,

Eleg. 6. Elegies of Propertius.
No am'rous indolence thy temper charm'd, Thou in thy country's caufe wert ever arm'd; Cupid ne'er taught thee to endure my cares, 25 Or wifh for death to flay thy ceafelefs tears : 'Th' extremes of fortune fince l'm doom'd to prore, O , let me give my foul a loofe to love! To lafting flames fome willing martyrs die, And midit that number let my relicks lie; 30
Not born for martial toil, or aught that's great, Beneath Love's banners I enlift my fate.

Should'ft thou Ionia's wanton foil explore,
Or where Pactolus bathes rich Lydia's flore; Should'ft thou earth's regions tread, or ocean dare, 35 Or watch that empire trufted to thy care ; Still think, if chance remind thee of thy friend, That baleful planets on his life attend.
32. Lydia Paq.li, Eic.] Pactolus, noticed by almoft every poet for its golden fands, is a river rifing from the mountain Tinolus, and runs through Lydia, a province of Afia Minor, celebrated for its wealihy monarch Creefus. Some editions have a atra, implying, that the waves of Pactolus gild the very plougthares of the Lydians as they wath their lands.

## [ $3^{8}$ ]

## E L E G I A VII.

DUM tibi Cadmex dicuntur, Pontice, Thebx, Armáque fraternx triftia militix: Atque, ita fim felix, primo contendis Homero, Sint modò fata tuis mollia carminibus: Nos, ut confuemus, noftros ¿gitamus amores, 5 Atque aliquid duram quxrimus in dominam.

He tells his paetical friend Ponticus, that if he fhould become a lover; he would then prefer, like himfelf, the tendernefs of clegy to the grandeur of heroics.

1. Pentice,] This is the fame Ponticus, whom Ovid commemorates in his Triftia, Elig. 10. Lib 4. and calls boroo clarum: he wrote in hexameters the Thebaid, or the hiftory of the wars between the contending brothers Polynices and Eteocles; not a line of this poen is preferved to us, which Broukhofus much laments; though the lofs is in a great degree made up by Pa.. pinies Statius, who has treated the fame fubject; but the commentator is of opin on, that the poem of Ponticus, who lived in the Augufan age, myft have excelled in latinity that of Statius, who lived in a lefs cultivated one. See Diodor. Sic. Lio. 4. and Paufanias, in Baict. for an account of the Theban war.
x. Cadmea Tbabre,] Thebes, a c'ty of Bootia, with its feven gates, is, for diftinction's fake, called Cadmean, from its founder Cadmus fon of Agenor. See Ovid, Mctam. z and Statios, TLL: $b$.

## E L E G Y VII.

WHILE, Ponticus, Cadmean Thebes you fing, And the dire wars which feuds fraternal bring;
While you, I vow, muft fhare great Homer's praife; Should the Fates fmile propitious on your lays; My mufe with wonted voice of love complains, And ftrives to footh fierce beauty with its ftrains:

Tbeb. 1. This city was the birth-place of Bacchus, Hercules, Pindar, and many other celebrated characters; and yet fome annotators, I fee, have ignorantly confounded it here with the Agyptian Thebes, whofe hundred gates are fung by Homer.
3. ita fim felix,] A peculiar mode of affeneration among the Latins: thus Suetonius, in Tiber. C. 21 . jucund jorime, et, ita fim felix, vir fortiflome! Catullus in like manner fays, ita me dii ament!
3. contendis Homere, ] Homer has ever been allowed, bet: by ancients and moderns, to be the prince of poets; witnefs Juvenal, Sat. 9. and Horace, Od. 9. Lib. 4. That elegant poet Joannes Secundus fpeaks of ranking with Homer as one of the felicitics of elyfium; fee his fecond Bafium.

> Turba beatorum nobis afurgeret omnis; Ingue berb.dis fedilibus, In'cr MiMconidas primâ nos fede locarent.

Nec tantùm ingenio, quantùm fervire dolori
Cogor, et ætatis tempora dura queri.
Hic mihi conteritur vitæ modus, hec mea fama eit:
Hinc cupio nomen carminis ire mei.
Me laudent doctx folum placuiffe puellx,
Pontice, et injuftas fape tuliffe minas.
Me legat affiduè poft hre neglectus amator,
Et profint illi cognita noftra mala.
Te quoque fi certo puer hic concufferit arcu,
Quod nolim noftros evoluiiffe deos:
Longè caftra tibi, longè mifer agmina feptem Flebis in aterno furda jacere fitu,
7. Neet. ingenio, 9. Jervire dolori] To this line, which by the way has ferved as a motto to a variety of love-elegies in our language, Vulpius has given the following interpretation; which, in my opinion, is rather too ftrained: I do not write fo much in bofes that my labours zoill be bigbly relifhed by reade's of genius, as to footh the cares of love. Petrarch feems to have had this paffage bf Propertius in view, in Sonettr, 252.

> E certo ogni mio fudio in quel temp'sara Pur di sfogare il dolorofo core In qualbe modo, pond d acquifor fama. Pianger cercai, non già del pianito onore.
9. v. m. centeritur v. m.] The above-mentioned annotator thuis paitephrafes this paffage: Hoc in fudio currimus, bâc in falaftrâ lưtamur.
II. dotie f. p. puelle, ] For the endowments of Cynthia, fee Eleg. I. and 4. Similar are the lines from Ovid, Eleg. I3. Lib. 2:

Me juvet in gremin dorta legifle puelle,
Auritus et furis fripta protafle mea.
16. Q. n. n. cvoliïfe d.] The common reading here is eviolaffe; as it was fo wrote in the Groningen, Colbertine, and other
'Tis grief, not genius, bids my numbers flow,
Bids me bewail life's unabating woe:
Such is the race I run; be this my fame,
Hence let my fong acquire a deathlefs name! io
Mine is renown, becaufe th' accomplifh'd fair
None elfe could charm, or her proud menace dare:
Neglected lovers, fudy then my lore,
And gather wifdom from the wrongs I bore:
But if the wanton God fhould ouce fubdue
Thy untaught heart, with his unerring bow;
(Yet may the am'rous pow'rs, that rule my mind,
Not yet for thee the thread of love unwind!)

MSS. the Vatican MS, has 16 vinlafe; but Beroaldus found in many MSS. evoluife, which reading is now adopted by all good editors of Propertius. Broukhufius accordingly thas interprets the line: I bope tbat the gods prefiding over gentle paflons, bave not as yet begun ts unvind tbofe fpindlis deffined to thy love: and he adds: Tbis is a moft cbarming image of Venus and all the train of Cupids, fpinning as it were sbe fate of lovers, in sbe fame manner as the Parce are jaid to spin tbe lifc of mortals. The claffic qunrations Broukhufius adduces in fupport of this fenfe are equally numerous. sefpectable, and convincing.
17. agmina feptern] At the feven gates of Thebes were feven camps. and feven commanders, namely Adraftus, Polynices, Tydeus, Amphiaraus, Hippomedon, Capaneus, and Parthenopeeus. See Euripides, in PbocniJ. Æefchylus, and others. Thus Ovid, Trift. E. 1. L. 2.

> Cur tacui T'bebas, et mutua vu'nera fratrum, Et feptem porta s fub duce quamque fuo.
18. eterno f.i. fitu; That is; your work will lie in fome forner of your library, in fome cheff among moths and fpiders, perer to be finithed. Vuleifs,

Then
Et frultra cupies mollem componere versum, Nec tibj fubjiciet carmina ferus Amor. ..... 20
Tunc me non Itumilem mirabere frpe poetam: Tune ego Romanis preferar ingeniis,
Nec poterunt juvenes noftro reticere fepulcro, Ardoris ngfri magne poeta jaces.
Tus cave noftra tuo contemnas carmina faftu. ..... 25Sæpe venit magno fonore tardus Amor,
20. N, t. Juhisiet carininn ferus Anor.] Love, fays the poet, at fo late a period in life cannot teach you to compofe amatory verfes, which is rather the employment of youth.

Passeritius.
24. Ardaris nofiri, Eoc.] The thought contained in this line is truly elegant: the amorous youths who were ufed to read my lays with pleafure, fays Propertius, will often exclaim, as they paifs by my tomb; bere tbe dear poot lies. The ancients freghently fropped at certain fepulchral monuments, to pay a kind

ELEGIA

Eleg. 7. Elegies of Properties, 43

Then fhall thy camps, then thy feven legions die, And in the duft for ever filent lic;
Then fraft thou frive to write foft verfe in vain,
For Love fo late invok'd will thee difdain; Then, no mean bard, me flaple thou oft admire, As I to Roman wit's firff feat afpire ;
And youth fiall fay, while o'er my tombtheydwell, 2; Here $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ eps the bard atbo fans our woes fo sell.

But let not epic pride difdain my lay,
Such fcorn at laft Love amply will repay.
QI religirus homage to their deceafed friends, by fome pathetie exclamation, of which every poet almoft can furnith an example. Sce Virgil, Aineid, Lih. 9. Theocritus, Idy/. 23. and Ovid in a variety off places. Palmerius; and Scal ger, for jues write vale; the Groningen MS. has races.
26. magno farare] The following quotation from Tibullus sill thew the force of this expreaion ; Elg. 6. Lib. 2.

> Spes fulcis credit aratis

Sem:ina: qua magno fanoue riddut aoer.

## [ 44 ]

## EL E G IA VIII.

TUNE igitur demens? nee te meal cura moratur? An tiki fum gelidâ vilior Illyriâ?
Et tiki jam tanti quicumque eft ifte, videtur,
Ut fine me vents quodlibet ire velis?
Tune audire pores vefani murmura ponti 5
Fortis, et in durâ nave jacere pores?
Tu pedibus teneris pofitas fulcire pruinas?
Tu pores infolitas, Cynthia, ferre nives?

He first expoftulates with Cynthia, who was about to fet off with forme pretor to Illyria; and then rejoices, that his fond entreaties have prevailed upon her to flay at Rome.
2. Illyria:] This region is alfo called Illyris, and Illyricum, from Illyrius the fo of Polypheme; it is a bleak country, bounding Epirus towards the Adriatic. Sec Strabo, Lib. 7. and Appian, in B. Illyr.
3. quicumque if ifc,] This expreffion denotes a man of obscure origin; Plautus frequently fays, diofus es quisquis es: and we may here remark; that pretors were a class of men who often rofe from nothing, and were advanced to the pratorial dignity, by being either the tools of a court faction, or the parafite of the emperor; fuch a character was Memmius, the pretor of Bithynia, fo Severely larked by Catullus.

## [45]

## E L E G Y VIII.

ART mad? nor can my cares thy flight beguile? Am I than cold lllyria's coaft more vile? Is then this upftart wretch indeed fo dear, That without me thou any wind would'f flare? Cantt thou, my Cynthia, hear the roaring deep 5 Unmov'd; and in the hard rough veffel fleep? Can thy foft feet divide the frofs below ? And cant thou bear unufual drifts of fnow?

5, 6. Tune audire potes v. m. p. Fortis,] Similar is the following paffage from Perfius, Sat. 5 -

> Tunn mare tranfilias? tiò torta cannabe fulto Cena fit in tranflro?
7. pofitas pruinas?] Broukhufius tells us, that every thing that falls from heaven, as fnow, dew, Eסc. is faid to be pofitum; fo Horace, Od. 10. Lib. 3. has pofitas nives: but I apprehend, that by pofise pruine are fimply meant, frofts placed beneath: our feet. Scaliger from his MSS, read ruinas, which may be proper enough; Lucretius, Lib. 6. has rwind grandinis; and Virgil, EXni.l. r. cali ruinấ.
8. infolitas, rives?] As Cynthia lived at Rome, where fnows were not frequent, the air being always mild and warm there; fo the was but little able to bear a cold fevere climate.

Passaratius.

O utinam hibernæ duplicentur tempora brumx;
Et fit iners tardis navita Vergiliis. $\quad$ Io
Nec tibi Tyrrhenầ folvatur funis arenâ,
Néve inimica meas elevet aura preces:
Atque égo non videán tales fubfidere ventos, Qumm tibi provectas auferet unda rates.
Et me defixum vacuâ patiatur in orâ
Crudelem infeftà frpe vocare manus.
Sed quocumque modo de me, perjura, mereris,
Sit Galatea ture non aliena vir :
Ut te felici prevecta Ceraunia remo,
Accipiat placidis Oricos rquoribus.
Nam nie non ullæ poterunt corrunpere tad $\mathfrak{c}$, Quin ego, vita, tuo limine vera querar.
10. tardis Yergiliis.] Feftus tells us, that the Pleiads are zermed Vorgitia, becasie at their rifing the firing ends and summer commences: Servius fays, that they denoted the time fir beginning navigation; he alfo places this conflellation before the kuee of the bult, but Pliny places it in the bull's tail. Thete feven ftars are feigned to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.
II. folvatur funis] The Romans faflened their fhips; by tying them to a flake, which they called either prinnefits; or confilla.
13. Atguie egn non videam, \& $c_{c}$.] Propertius would not have the formy winds ceafe, even at that feafon of the year when it is cuftomary to have calm weather, and thips fet out upon their royages.
16. infefla manu.] Thefe words are generally interpieted by - hand that importumately betkont buck tbe partirg nymph: but Vulpius rather interprets them by, a band injurizus to bis perfon; as tearing his bair, ftriking his bolom, and doing acts of defgeration.
Eleg. 8. Electes of Properyits. ..... 47
O, double be the winter's rude domain!
Let ling'ring feamen ling'ring fars detain! ..... ro
On Tyrrhene fhores ftill let thy cable ftay,
Nor fnatch th' unfriendly blaft my pray's away !
Ne'er fet my eyes behold thefe winds fubfide,When thylaunch'd fhip fhall cleave the boif'rous tide,And force me on the defert fhore forlorn15
With wretched hands to blame thy cruel foom:
Yet treat me as thou wilt, thou perjur'd maid,
May Galatea fill thy paffage aid!
And Oricum's calm coaft, Ceraunia paft
With profp'rous oars, receive thee fafe at lart! ..... 20
No fecond paffion fhall my bofon ftain;
Still will I haunt thy door, and ftill complain;
18. Galatea] Beroaldus telis us, that the poet more particu- larly invokes Galatea, as the was the guardian of Illyria, fo called from her fon Illysius.
19. pradu:Cla Ceraunia] The vulgar editions have, very cor-ruptedly, viciam per carula; and Heinfius writes, pef viskCeraunia. The Ceraunian mounrains of Epifus wete fo called,
19. remo, ]. The veffels of the ancients were generally fmall, and worked by oars; they feldom ventured on the ojen fea, but coafted along the thore. Vulpius.

[^11]Nec me deficiet nautas rogitare citatos: Dicite, quo portu claufa puella mea eft ?
Et dicam: Licèt Atraciis confidat in oris,
Et licèt Eleis, illa futura mea eft.
Hic erit. hic jurata manet. rumpantur iniqui.
Vicimus. affiduas non tulit illa preces.
Falfa licèt cupidus deponat gaudia livor:
Defiitit ire novas Cynthia noftra vias.
Illi carus ego : et per me carillima Roma
Dicitur : et finè me dulcia regna negat.
Illa vel angufto mecum requiefcere lecto,
Et quocumque modo maluit effe mea,
Quàm fibi dotatæ regnum vetus Hippodamir,
Et quas Elis opes antè parârat equis:
24. po claufa]. That is, fheltered from the fea; a word of good omen, Vulpius obferves.
25. Atraciis c. i. oris,] The Atracii were a people of Etolia, whom Pliny calls Atrace, from the river Atrax, which flows inte the Ionian Sea; from whence begins Achaia. See Strabo, Lib. 9. For licit Atraciis, the Groningen MS. has Atraciis licet bacc; which Scaliger altered for the rrefent reading.
26. Eleis,] The Elei are a people of Achaia, or Peloponnefus. See the note on Elis further on. Ptolomy fpeaks of Eleus, a city of Epirus; and Stephanus mentions another of the Hellefpont.
27. Hic erit: Era.] Lipfus, Var. Lič. Cap. 18. Lib. 2 would begin a new elegy from this line; but Palferatius highly condemns it, and praifes this freth exordium, as it were, of the poct's.
27. manet.] The diftich that contains this word is greatly and defervedly praifed by Vulpius: Broukhufsus alfo obferves, that the expreffion manere, is admirably contrafted with that of ire in the fourth following lime.
Eleg. 8. Elegies of Propertius, ..... 49
And to each failor, as he haftens by, What port now fhelters Cynthia? will I cry: Whether on Atrax', or on Elis' plain, ..... 25
The nymph abide, fhe fhall be mine again-
Here flall fhe come! -here, having fiworn, fhe'll ftay!Conqueft is mine! -my foes now pine away !
For well I knew, fuch faithful conftant pray'f ..... 30
My miftrefs' gentle bofom could not bear:
Let carping malice her falfe joys lay by,
My Cynthia hence defifts new paths to try :
She loves me, loves e'en Rome too for my fake; ..... 35
And crowns flie'd fcorn, unlefs I crowns partake;
Had rather on fome little bed recline,Content in any manner to be mine,Than Hippodamia's regal dow'r obtain,Or the vaft treafures Elis' horfes gain ;40
29. cupidus livor ;] That is, defirous of injuring t the envious are ever injurious to thofe whom they ensy. Vulpius.
33. angufo m. r. lecio,] This expreffion is exquifite; in ftrongly, and delicately marks the affeetion of Cynthia for her poet.
35. regnum vitus] Pifa in Elis is alluded to, which Pelops received in marriage with Hippodamia ; fee mention made of her, in Eleg. 2.
36. Elis] Or Elea, was a region of Pelopannefus, between Achaiz and Meffienia; and was bounded by the promontory of Araxus, according to Strabo, Lib. \&, in it tood the çity of Elis, famous for the temple and image of Jupiter Olympius, as well as for the Olympic games there celebrated. Elis was one of she richeft cities in the world; from the number of its sitizens, their commerce in horfes, and the wealth which peighbouring sountries ppured in upon them every five years, when they crowded so the Olympic games.

Quamvìs magna daret, quamvis majora daturus;
Non tamen illa meos fugit avara finus.
Hanc ego non auro, non Indis flectere conchis, Sed potui blandi carminis obfequio. 40 Sunt igitur Mufx, neque amanti tardus Apollo: Queis ego fretus amo. Cynthia rara mea eft. Nunc mihi fumma licet contingere fidera plantis. Sive dies, feu nox venerit, illa mea eft. Nec mihi rivalis certos fubducet amores. Ifta meam nôrit gloria canitiem.
37. Quamvis magna daret, ©̛c.] Alluding to the prator, whom Cynthia was near accompanying into Illyria.
38. illa meos fugit avara finus.] This is a very happy expreffion; and to tafte the full beauty of it, the reader muft recollect, that the ancients often kept their money in the folds of their garment, finus; and in their girdles alfo: our poet's garb was but ill furnithed with money, it feems. Broukhufius had rather write meo finu, meaning to the bofom. Vileits.

ELEGIA

## Eleg 8. Elegies of Propertius.

Tho' large his gifts, his promifes tho' great ; Her heart, not felfin, courts my humble fate : ${ }^{-2}$ Tis not with Eaftern flells, or gold, I move; ' $I$ is with the foothings of the mufe I love, Nor-Phocbus, nor the Nine a lover flun:
On thefe I reft, and Cynthia is my own :
Now fure I tread where higheft planets fhine, By night, by day; is peerlefs Cynthia mine! No more a rival can fupplant my flame, Hence my white hairs flall lafting glory elain, 50
c. 42. rara] The ancients were very fond of this tender epithet; and our poet frequently applies it to his miftrefs, Many old inferiptions, from Gruterus, have casiva isarig. HMAE, RIMINAE RARISSIMAF.

## [52]

## E L E GIA IX.

DICEBAM tibi venturos, inrifor, amores, Nec tibi perpetuo libera verba fore. Ecce jaces, fupplexque venis ad jura puellæ,

Et tibi nunc quovis imperat emta modo. Non me Chaoniz vincant in amore columbe

Dicere quos juvenes qurque puella domet. Me dolor et lacrymæ meritò fecere peritum:

Atque utinam pofito dicar amore rudis. Quid tibi nunc mifero prodeft grave ducere carmen,

Aut Amphionix monia flere lyra ?

He derides his friend Ponticus, the fame whom he addreffes in Eleg. 7 . for being now a flave to that paffion he fo lately defpifed.
4. imperat emta] That is; fhe whom you bought as a flave, who was your ancilla, now controuls your affections. The Romans called, by way of contempt, fuch men as had amours with their fair naves, ancillarioli.. Thus Martial. Epig. 58. Lib. 2.

Axcillariolum true te vocat uxor; at ipfa
Legicarioka oft: gfis, Alaula, pares.
5. Cbaoniar colikmbe] In Chaonia, a part of Epirus, ftood the city of Dedona; appertaining to which was the noted wood of oaks,

## [ 53 ]

## E L E G Y IX.

ITold thee, fcoffer, thou fhould'ft wear love's chain,
[reftrain :
Thy vaunting fpeech ere long thou fhould'ft Lo! to the nymph a fuppliant wretch art thou; And fhe fo late thy flave, is miftrefs now : Sure as Chaonian doves, I can foretel5

What youths fhall beauty's pow'rful influence feel; With grief and tears this fkill I've dearly bought; O, were I free from love, and ftill untaught !
Say, wretch, what now avails thy epic fwell; Or of Amphion's lyre-built walls to tell ?
oaks, facred to Jupiter, where he had a temple; the doves that frequented this wood, accoroing to Paufanias, in Acbaicis, were ufed to fpeak the oracles of the god; and Virgil, Georg. 2. tells us that the trees themfelves whifpered oracles. See Herodotus, Lib. 2. upon this fubject.
7. Me dolor \&o lacryme m. feccre perisum:] In like manner Tibullus, Eleg. 8. Lib. 1.

## Ipfa Venus magico religatum bracbia modo Pcrdocuit, multis non fine verberibus.

10. Ampbioniae m. f. lyre? Amphion, fon of Jupiter and Antiope, was faid to play fo well upon a lyre given him by Mercury, as to caufe the ftones to move, and form of themfelves the walls of Thebes; alluding to his civilization of the Thebans, by introducing the polite arts among them. See Horace, Epif. ad Pifones.

Plus in amore valet Mimnermi verfus Homero.
Carmina manfuetus lenia quartit Anor.
I, quafo, et trites iftos compone libellos:
Et cane quod quævis nôfle puella velit.
Quid fi rón effet facilis tibi copta? nunc tur
Infanus medio flumine queris aquam.
Necdum etiam palles', vero nec tangeris igni.
Hxc eft venturi prima favilla mali.
Tunc magìs Armenia's cupies accedere tigres,
Et mağ's inferne vincula nĉffe rotr:
Quìm pueri totis arcum fêtire medullis,
Et nihil iratæ poffe negare tux.
Nullus Amor cuiquam faciles ita prabuit alas,
Ut non alternâ prefferit illa manu.

It. Dimairmi querfus] Mimnermus, a poct of Colophbin, and eniemporary with Solon, was a joyous debauchec; he loved one Nalino, a girl who played upon the flite, as we learn from a Toem of Hermefianax, another poet of Colophon, cited by Atheneus, Lib. 13. Somic fragments of Mimnermus are feund in Fulvies Urfinus. He was the firt inventor, it is faid, of the peatanseter verfe: Horace thus mentions him, Epjf. 6. Lib. i.

Si, Mimncrmus uti cenfes, fine amnre jocifque Nil ff jocundum; vivas in an.orc jocifguc.
13. trijfes i. compane libclias ] That is; fhut up your Thebaid, and lay it by. Cicero ufes the word compone in the fame manvee, in his Efif. foum. 20. Lib, 16. Libros cimpone; indicum, grem Metrodoro libibis. The more common editions have dipone.
15. Ficits costia? The abundance of handfome women that were iti Rome, where no one could want a mittrefs, are to be whdenflood, fays Paficrat us; but the interpretation of. Vulpies

Eleg. 9. Elegies of Pkopertius.
In love, Mimnermus above Homer rofe; Bland Cupid feeks the ftrain that fweetly flows:
Go then, afide thy lays difantrous throw, And fing what ev'ry maid would wifh to know ! What, were thy nymph of hardexcefs? fince now 15 Thy thirft's unquench'd mid waves that freely flow: Not yet thou'rt pale, no real flames you prove; This the firft kindling fpark of future love : Armenian tigers foon thou'lt rather dare,
Or on the wheel Ixion's torture bear,
Than feel the pangs Love's pow'rful fhafts convey,
And a tyrannic nymph's command obey; For Cupid never lends fuch flatt'ring wings,
But joy and grief alternately he brings.
is certainly more judicious; "you endute torments, my friend, when you love your ancilla, one fubjeet to your will and pleas fure; what then would you do, if your miftrefs were a free woman, of noble parentage, whom there were no hopes of ever enjoying ?".
16. medio flumint queris aquam.] This is taken from the Greek

19. Armenias c. a. tigres,] Armenia was a part of Afia, between mount Taurus and Caucafus, adjoining to Hyrcania; all which tract of country was famous for wild beafts. Virgil, Eclog. 5e and Tibullus, Eleg. 6. Lib. 3. fyeak of Armenian tigers.
20. infernce vincula rota:] For the ftory of Ixion, fee Ovid, Metam. 4.
23. Nullus Amor, E'c.] This paffage, which is the moft obicure perhaps of any in Propertius, has been the ground upon which commentators have had as it were a pitched battle, fays Vulpius; whofe interpretation, as it is fo very fingular, I will

Nec te decipiat, quòd fit fatis illa parata.

Nec vigilare alio nomine, cedat Amor?
Qui non antè patet, donec manus attigit offa.
Quifquis es, affiduas o fuge blanditias.
His et filices et poffunt cedere quercus:
Nedum tu poffis, fpiritus ifte levis.
Quare, ni pudor eft, quàmprimùm errata fatere.
Dicere quo pereas fxpe in amore levat.

> ELEGIA
give my readers for curiofity's fake. Figure to yourfelf a boy, wibo buids in bis band a bird ried to a firing; nerie be lits it run and fly a little, now diaws th baik, and frokes the poor thing; in like manner Cupid plays witb an enflaved luver; often be loofens bis bouds, and gives bim Joma bofes of liberty, but juft as be tbinks bimfelf free, be is drawn back again into captivity. I will forbear to cnumerate the tedious and various explanations of others; and only obferve, that 1 think the following eafy fenfe may be made out of this diftich: Cupid was never yet fo propitious, but that be oppreft tbe lver, fometimes zuith the band of pleafure, Jometimes with the band of fain: attributing to his hands two oppofite powers, in the fame manner as Ovid, Mctam. I. attributes to him two different thafts of different efficacy.
25. Nec te decipiat, Ege.] Broukhufius intimates, that many deceive themfelves by imagining, that becaufe they can have free accefs to their miftreffes; they can fate their paffion, and fo get rid of it, and avoid that fubjection to which it often reduces a lover; adding, that Ovid's precept upon this head, in his Remed. Amor. is rather a dangerous one.

Explenda eft fitis ifa tibi; qua perditus ardes, Cedimus: ECc.

27, 28. Quipłe ubi, E"c Nec vigilare, ECc.] I have adopte the punctuation, and intcrpretation of Broukhufius, in thefetw lines; by putting a comma after nomine, and 2 matk of inter-

Eleg. g. Elegies of Propertivs. $\$$
By her obedience be not thou mifled; $\quad 2 \varsigma$
'The more fhe's thine, the more her influence dread:
Think not, when none but her thou joy'ft to view, Liv'ft for none elfe, thou canft thy flame fubdue;
Not till the wafted frame our ill declares,
The dire effect of pois'nous love appears:
O flun, whoe'er thou art that read'ft my lays, Shun thofe officious blandifluments that pleafe: O'er rocks and oaks fuch blandifiments prevail; Suits then refiftance with a wretch fo frail ?
If fhame forbids not, thy fond errors tell; 35 Oft it relieves, our paffion to reveal.
rogation after Amor; for with a comma only after ocellos, I cannot make fenfe of the line; which, as it now ftands, bears the following interpretation: For fince you cannot surn afide your looks wuitb fredom from your miffrefs, and fince you kecp love's perpetual vigils for ber alone; think'ft thou tbat jo contumacious a paffion can be fubdued?
29. शui non ante patet, छ゙c.] A medical metaphor, taken from latent difeafes, which are only difcovered by their effeets. The Groningen MS. and others have cutis, which however makes no alteration in the fenfe.

- fuge] Such is the judicious correction of Pafferatius, which is adopted by Vulpius: other editions have effuge, and aufuge.

31. Illis कた fil ces $\xi^{\circ} p$. c. quercus:] So Congreve, in his Mourning Bride, A. 1. S. I. attributes the fame power to mufick, as our poet does to love :

Mufick has charms to footh the favage breaft, To foften rocks, or bend a kuotted oak.
33. ni pudor eft, q. errate f.] I have adopted Douza's alceration of $n$, for $f f$, as better conneeting the fenfe with the fubfequent line: Vulpius retains $f$, thus interpreting the line: If any flame is left in you, confels your fault; not your fauls in loving, bus your fault of baving bitberto defpifed sbe power of love.

ELEGY



## E L E GI A X.

0Jucurda quies, primo quum teftis amork Affueram veftris confcius in lacrymis. O roctem meniniffe mihi jucunda voluptas. 8 O quoties votis illa vocạnda meis! Quum te complexà morientem, Galle, puella5 Vidimus, et longa ducere verba mora,
Qutamis labentes premeret mihi fomnus ocellos, ms
Et mediis ccelo Luna ruberet equis:
Non tamen à veftro potui fecedere lufu,
Tantus in alternis vocibus ardor crat.

He commemorates the night, in which he was an eye-witnefs to the amorous, pleafors his friend Gallus enjoyed with his firt thiffefs; and inftucts him how to preferve their tender union.
r. primo amori] This was Gallus's firft amour; for he had hitherto defpifed the power of love, as we learn from Elcg. 5* where he is mentioned.
5. puellá] Vulpivs informs us, this is not to be undertood of Lycoris the frced-woman of the fenator Volumnius, whom Virsil celebrates in his tenth belogue, and who is fung by the poet Cornelives Galles,
6. longa d. v. mora.] So Lipfius, Gebhardus, Scaliger, Broukhofius, and Vulpus write; thongh the vulgar editions have Bongeim miam. Virgil, Encid. 4. ufes mncli the fame words to exprefs diffeculty of utterance, longas in'fictum duiere voces.

## [ 39 ]

## E L. E Y X.

O,Blisffur night, when thy firt loves I view'd! 1, who erff faw each am'rous tear that flow'd: 0 , biifful rapture, which that night endears ! Oft I'll invoke it in my tender pray'rs: 'Twas then I faw thee, breathlefs, fpeechlefs, laid; 5 Entwin'd, o Gallus ! by thy circling maid: Tho' fcarce my drowfy eyes from fleep refrain'd, Tho' their mid fky the red Moon's fteeds had gain'd; Still from thofe raptures I could not depart, Your mutual murmurs breath'd fuch warmth of heart.
8. mediis c. L. r. equis:] This defeription of midnight contains a beautiful hypallage in the Latin, which is untranflatable in our language; Horace, Od. II. Lib. 2. elegantly mentions the reddening of the moon; Virgil, Geor. 4. tells us, that a red moon portended wind. The poets have varioully pictured the moon's chariot; Feftus fays it was drawn by mules, becaufe their birth was fpurious like the light of the moon; Aufonius gives heifers to it; Fülgentius, in Pram. Lib. i. harneffes bulls to it ; but Ovid, Faff. 4. and Manilius, attribete horfes to it, as well as our poet.
10. alternis vocibus] Pafferatius svould infinuate, that the broken intērrupted murmurs of Gallus only are meant; but I räther imagine, that Propertius intended to exprefs the interchanged dove-murmyrs of Gallus and his miftrefs.

Sed quoniam non es veritus concredere nobis,
Accipe commiffe munera latitix.
Non folùm veftros didici reticere dolores.
Eft quiddam in nobis majus, amice, fide.
Poffum ego diverfos iterum conjungere amantes, 15 Et domine tardas poffum aperire fores:
Et poffum alterius curas fanare recentes;
Nec levis in verbis eft medicina meis.
Cynthia me docuit femper quacumque petenda,
Quaéque cavenda forent: non nihil egit Amor. 20
Tu cave ne trifti cupias pugnare puellx,
Néve fuperba loqui, néve tacere diu:
12. Aicipe comniffe muner latifia.] I know not whether to fay, that thefe four words contain greater force or obfcurity ; this however is certainly their meaning: "Accept the wholefome advice I am about to give you, as a recompenfe for having made me a witnefs of your moft fecret pleafures."
14. majus, fide.] For, as Ovid fays, Art. Amat. Lib. 2.

Exigua eft virtus, prafiare filentia rebus: At contra gravis efi culpa, tacenda logai.

To reach all that is to be obferved in love-affairs belongs to the greatly-experienced, and demands our utmoft efteem.

> VULifivs.
15. diverfos i. c. amantes,] Beroaldus, Volicus, and Broukhufius, read thus, from the beft MS. authotities, and not divifos, though in my opinion the fenfe is equally good, whether we fay parted bvers, or firayed lovers.
16. aperire fores:] This is a common poetic phrafe to exprefsadmiffion to a miftrefs; fo Terence, Eunuch.

## 2ai nunc furtunatus wno digitulo fores aperis.

17. Et polfum allerius c. $f_{0}$ r.] A commentator has the following fhrewd remark upon this paffage: "How can the poet cure

Eleg．10．Elegies of Propertius．
But fince to me thou haft thy joys declar＇d，
Let this thy am＇rous confidence reward ：
I＇ve learnt not only to conceal thy grief；
My faith，dear friend，can yield ftill more relief ：
＇Tis mine the parted pair to reunite，
And ope the door that＇s fhut by beauty＇s fpite；
＇Tis mine to heal the lover＇s recent wound，
And in my counfel no fmall virtue＇s found ： ＇Twas Love，＇twas Cynthia did my judgment guides， They taught me what to feek，and what avoid． 20

Ne＇er thwart the nymph，if anger the puts on； Faftidious feech，and tedious filence flun；
the ills of anothet，when he could not adminifter relief to his own ？as he informs us in Eleg．5．＂

2uum mibi nulla mei fit medieina maik，
The exprefion of fanare curas is ufed alfo by Tibullus，Eleg． 3 ． Lib． 2.
18．Noc levis in verbis，\＆cc．］Similar is the following Greck line，from Plutarch，Confolat．ad Apollaniumo
> ＊uxӥs voréons wisiv barià̀ $\lambda$ ayu．

And thus too Horace，Epif．1．Lib．t．
Sunt verba et voces，quibus bunc lenive dolircow Pofis，et magnam morbi deponere partem．
Whether there be any efficacy in words pronounced aftef a cer－ tain myftical manner，is fully argued by Cxlius Rhodiginus， Ansiq．Lat．Cap．14．L．b． 16. Vulpius．

21．Tu cave nosriffi，Erc．］To the fame purpofe Ovid，Arto Ama：．Lib． 1.

Cede repugnanti，redendo viftor abibis．
22．Neve sacere diu：］Applicable in this place is the follow－ iag Grcek proverb，from the eighth book of Ariftotle＇s Ethicos

# Neu fi quid petiit, ingratâ fronte negâris, <br> Neu tibi pro vano verba benigna cadant. <br> Irritata venit, quando contemnitur illa: $\quad 25$ 

Nec meminit juftas ponere lææfa minas.
At quo fis humilis magis, et fubjectus Amori,
Hôc magis effectu frepe fruare bono:
Is poterit felix unầ remanere puellâ,

Qui numquam vacuo pectore liber erit.

ELEGIA

 be more reprehenfible in friendfip, than that determined filence, which Alexander, in Q.Curtius, calls filentium offirmatum
24. pro vano v. 6. c.] Ovid. Epif. Brifeid. makes ufe of the like phrafe:

At mea pro nullo pondere verba cadunt.
24. At quo fis bumilis, Eoc.] Thus Vulpius interprets this paffage: "As Love was before unfriendly and malicious to you, fo will he by obfequioufnefs become kind and friendly; and thus will you reap larger rewards." But the experienced amo-

Eleg. to. Elegieb os Propertius.
Never unkindly what the afks deny, Nor from thy mind let one fond promife fly : Wrathful fhe'll prove, if thoufhouldftoncedifdain; $2 \boldsymbol{\xi}$ And if offended, her juft wrath maintain: The moke thou'rt humble, and fubdued to Love, The more delicious fiveets thou'rt fure to prove.

He with one nymph will live contented moft, Whofe captive heart of no free choice can boaft.
rous preceptor of the Italians does not always recommend hymility; for, fays Petrarch, Canzon. 4 -

Talor umiltà Spegne dijdegno, Talor Vinfiamma.
30. vacuo petiore liber]. That is; one who was never fo free from the chains of his miftrefs, as to leave himfelf expofed to the captivating influence of another woman. Vulpius, after quoting the following apt lines from Ovid, Art. Amat. Lib. 2. Te femper videat, tibi femper prebeat aurem: Exbibcant vultus noxgue diefque twos.
exclaims: 0 amantes cafite minuti, et ad opus damnati! Pafferatius interprets liber, by ferox; becauie a lover freed from his bow dage is a moft ferocious animal.

EL, EGY

## [64 ]

## E L E GIA XI.

## E CQUID te mediis ceffantem, Cynthia, Bajis, Quà jacet Herculeis femita litoribus,

He expreffes his fear, left Cynthia's mind fhould be fo contaminated by the licentious manners of Baiz, as to fhake her conftancy ; and advifes her to leave that fcene of diffipation.

1. Bajiv,] Baix, fo called from Baius, one of Ulyffes's companions buried there, according to Lycophron, in Caffandra, was a little town in Campania, between Mifenum and Putcoli, fituate upon what is now called the Gulf of Naples; its warm baths were reforted to in winter by the more wealthy Romans, as well for medicinal, as pleafurable purpofes; in thort, it was to them, what the city of Bath is to us. Seneca, Epi/f. 3 I. Speaks of the voluptuous delights of Baire; Dio Cartius, Lib.48. pictures it to us in the mott brilliant colours; and Horace, Epif, 1 . Lib. 1. calls it the lovelieft fpot on the face of the earth.
2. Herculeis femitalitoribus, ] Diodorus Siculus, Lib. 5. and Strabo, Lib. 5. relate, that Hercules, the better to convey into Greece the oxen he had ftolen from the royal giant Geryon at Gades, formed a road for their paffage near Baix; this road ftill exifts, and is mentioned by Silius Italicus, Lib. 12 . in the following lines, which form an admirable comment on the beginning of this elegy:

> Docce ille, repentes
> Unde ferant nomen Baid, comitemque dedife Dulicbia puppis fagno fua nomina monfirat. Af bic Lucrino maniffe vocabula quordam Cocyti momorat, mcdiaque in gurgize ponti Harculeum commondat iter, qua dijcidit aquor Amplisryaniader, armenti vifor Hiberi, 6

## [ $6 ; 1]$

## E L E G Y XI.

IMMERS'D in joys midit Baix's gay abode, Near which extends the Herculean road; Delighting now Thefprotia to furvey, Now great Mifenum, walh'd by fubject fea;
3. Tbefproti regne] The geographical reader may reafonably be furprifed to meet with Thefprotia upon this ground; but let him fee the light which Scaliger only has thrown upon this learned gloom, and then judge for himfelf. "By the kingdom of Thefprotus is meant the Cumxan coalt, upon which ftood Putcoli; for this coaft was peopled by a colony of the Ambracian Abantes, from Thefprotia, which was a part of Epirus, near Chaonia, fo called from Thefprotus the fon of Pelafgus, according to Apollodorus, Lib. 3. So Gaul was termed Francia, from the German Franci, or Franconians who fettled there; Normania, Burgundia, and other places, in a fimilar manner derive their names." Scaliger then adds, that "Baize ftood in the middle of the coaf; from whence Cynthia faw to her left Puteoli, on the Cumseau or Thefprotian thore; and to the right Mifenum." Dio Caffus, Lib. 43. parcicularly defcribes this centrical fituation of Baix.
4. M enis $_{n o b}$ blibus, ] The poet, by a common figure, here changes the more accepted word Mifenum, as Pliny writes it, Cap. 5. Lib. 3. for Mifense ; fo Catullus, Car. 45. has Syrias Britanniafque, uling the plural for the fingular. Mifenum was a town and promontory near Cumx, fo called from a trumperer of that name, who being killed for rivalling a Triton in his art, was buried there by Fneas; fee the ftory in Virgil. . 脣n. 6.

Et modò Thefproti mirantem fubdità regno,
Et modò Mifenis æquora nobilibus,
Noftrî cura fubit memores ah ducere noctes ?
Ecquis in extremo reftat amore locus?
An te nefcio quis fimulatis ignibus hoftis
Suftulit è nofrris, Cynthia, carminibus?
Atque utinam magè terrremis confifa minutis
Parvula Lucrinâ cymba moretur aquâ :
Aut teneat claufam tenui Teuthrantis in undâ
Alternæ facilis cedere lympha manu:
Quàm vacet alterius blandos audire fufurros
Molliter in tacito litore compofitam.
Ut folet amoto labi cuftode puella
Perfida, communes nec meminiffe deos.
5. ab ducere] Such is the reading of Broukhufus, and Vulpius, from the beft MS. authority : different editions have abduce, adducere, and traduccre.
6. in extremo r. a. locus ?] Broukhufius thus interprets this paffage, "Do I ftill retain a place in your affection, o Cynthia, though we are fo widely feparated, that there remain no hopes of feeing you, which is the fmalleft of fatisfactions in love? Similar he obferves, is the exprefion of extremà lineâ amare, in Terence, Eиписb. A. 4. S. 2.

Io. Lucrinâ aquẫ.] The Lucrine lake, near the celebrated Avernus, in the vicinity of Baix, was plentifully ftored with fifh, according to Servius, ad Georg. 2, and the Roman ladies often amufed themfelves with filhing parties upon it ; indeed it took its name, according to Pompeius Feftus, from the lucrum, or wealth its fith procured. An. Salut. 1538 , an earthquake happened, which threw up a large mountain in it, called by the Italians, Munte nuowo di cenere. It is now a mere puddle, as Addifon tells us in his travels. Moft of the Roman poets and hiftorians mention this lake.
Eleg. if. Elegies of Propertius. ..... 67
Say, does the mem'ry of paft nights remain? ..... 5
And doft thou, far remov'd, thy love maintain ?
Does fome ftrange rival, with diffembled flame,
From my fond page blot out my Cynthia's name?
O, would'ft thou rather on the Lucrine tide
Some little fkiff with flender paddles guide! ..... 10
Or fhelter'd fecret on clear Teuthras' wave,With pliant arms the yielding waters cleave;Than, foft reclin'd upon the tranquil beach,Lift to fome lover's bland infidious fpeech :So the frail beauty, who efcapes her fpies,15
Sins, and forgets love's common deities.

I I. claufam tenui Teutbrantis i, undâ] So Scaliger corrected this line from the corrupted reading teutantis: and Broukhufius found in one MS. Teutrantis, which feems to favour Scaliger's emendation. Silius Italicus, Lib. II. calls a certain inhabitant of Cumz, Teutbras.

## Perfonat Euboica Teutbras teffudine, Cymes Incola.

Broukhufius therefore does not doubt, but that there was a noted creek, or bathing-place, perhaps covered in, (hence Cynthia is fyled claufam) for the privacy of the ladies, as Vulpius obferves, belonging to fome fmall river, near Baix, named Teuthras, well known in the time of Propertius.
15. amoto cuflude] The Roman ladies had their guardians and keepers, who watched them with all the vigilance of Spanifh duennas. See Tibullus upon this fubject, in various places; thus in Eleg. 2. Lib. 2.

Nam pofira efl nofira cufidia fava puelle.

Non quia perfpectâ non es mihi cognita famâ ;
Sed quia in hâc omnis parte timetur amor. Ignofces igitur, fi quid tibi trifte libelli

Attulerint noftri. culpa timoris erit.
An mihi fit major care cuftodia matris,
Aut finè te vitx cura fit ulla mex?
Tu mihi fola domus, tu, Cynthia, fola parentes,
Omnia tu noftre tempora latitix.
Seu triftis veniam, feu contrà lxtus amicis, $\quad 25$ Quidquid ero, dicam, Cynthia cauffa fuit.
Tu modò quàmprimùm corruptas defere Bajas:
Multis iita dabunt litora diffidium :
Litora qux fuerant caftis inimica puellis.
Ah pereant baje crimen amoris aque.
18. in bâc parte] The poet fays, we are wont to be diffident of every miftrefs, who, having no fpy over her actions, muft be liable to go aftray. Passeratius.
21. An mibi fit major c. c. m.] Vulpius, in my opinion, thus wrongfully interprets this paffage: "Can I prize mose than thee, o Cynthia, that mother who ftands me in the ftead of a guardian?" obferving, that Propertius was educated by his mother, as we may lcarn from the firft elegy of his fourth book. But, to ufe Vulpius's own expreffion, I call it frigida interpresatio: the meaning of the paffage certainly is : "Could I take more care of my own mother than of thee, o Cynthia ?"
23. Tu mibi fola domus, ©゚c.] So Andromache, in her beauti'ful fpeech to Hector, from Homer, Iliad, 6.

Eleg. it. Elegies of Propertius.
Not but that fame befpeaks thy conduct juft ;
Yet, fuch thy ftate, the lover will miftruft :
O, pardon then, if e'er my erring fong
Sufpicion breath'd!-from fear my guilt has fprung:
Dear is thy fafety, as a mother's dear!
For life without thee were not worth my care!
Thou, Cynthia! parent, kindred, art to me;
All, all my pleafures are compris'd in thee!
If fad, if mirthful, to my friends I feem;
25
I'll fay 'tis Cynthia does my temper frame.
Hafte then from Baix's diffolute retreat;
With am'rous difcord are thofe flores replete, Shores that to virtuous nymphs moft hoftile prove; Ah, perifh Baix's ftream, that bane of love! 30


30. crimen ammis] Vulpius adduces upon thefe words a very apt and beautiful epigram, from the Catalectics of Pithzus, Lib. 2. with which I will treat my reader.

Ante bonsm Venerem gelide por litara Baice: Illa natare lacus cum lampade juffit Anorem. Dum natat, alrentes cecidit fcintilla per undas;
Hinc vapor uflit aquas. quicumque natavit, amavit.
F3 ELEGY

## E L E G I A XII.

QUID mihi defidiæ non ceffas fingere crimen, Quòd faciat nobis confcia Roma moram ? Tam multa illa meo divifa eft millia lecto, Quantum Hypanis Veneto diffidet Eridano. Nec mihi confuetos amplexu nutrit amores

Cynthia, nec noftrâ dulcis in aure fonat. Olim gratus eram: non illo tempore cuiquam Contigit, ut fimili poffet amare fide.

He tells fome friend, perhaps Tullus or Gallus, who had accufed him of being detained at Rome by Cynthia, that his miftrefs was very diftant from him at prefent; meaning that the was at Baiz; and he then reflects with tendernefs upon his paft union with her.

> 2. faciat moram ?] This was a Latin law phrafe, according to Vulpics; however Virgil, Eolog. 10. makes ufe of it:
> Nan: neque Parnaffi vobis juga, nam neque Pindi Ulla moram facere.
2. confcia Roma] That is; Rome who was confeious, and could witnefs whether he had any amours or no, during Cynthia's abfence.
3. mulla millia] The word paffum is to be underfood: fo Catullus, Carm. 9.

Verarni, omnibus e necis amicis.
Antifians mibi millibus trecentis.
İnvidire

## [ is ]

## E L E G Y XII.

WHY tax me fill with criminal delay, Becaufe at Rome, at confcious Rome, I flay ?
Far diftant from thefe arms is Cynthia now;
Far as from Hypanis, Venetian Po:
To nurfe my wonted flame, no more the fair 5 Folds me, or whifpers rapture in mine ear.

There was a time when the dear nymph I charm'd, No bofoms then fuch faithful paffion warm'd;
4. Hypanis] This was a river of Scythia near the Boryfthenes, difcharging itfelf into the Euxine fea; its waters run pore till they mix with thofe of the fomtain Exampeus, when they become bitter and noxious. See Ovid, Mesam. 15. Strabo, Lib. 7. and Solimus, Cop. 20 , though the poet may refer to the Indian Hypanis ; near which, fays Ariftotle, Hff. Anim. Zib. 5. certain little beafts generate, which live bus a day.
4. Feneso Eridawo.] This river is well known by the poets, under the name of the Padus, and $P e=$ Virgil calls it the king of rivers ; it is termed Venetian, becaufe it empties itfelf into the Adriatic fea, wear the borders of the Fepetian territory.
6. mefirá dulsis in aure forat.] So Fetronies, or fome macertain author, in Catalect. Yet. Peet.

Anovi: vera venit mibi nocis imago:
Blandior arguta timnit in aure fonus.
8. Smiñ fide.] Vulpios rans into fome very nice diffinetions upen this paffage; concerving whether the faith of Cynthia, or Propertius, is to be underfood; and, differing from Pafferatius, he aftirms that Cyruthia's Eaith is meane

Invidix fuimus. an me deus obruit? an quæ

$$
\text { Lecta Prometheis dividit herba jugis? } 10
$$

Non fum ego qui fueram. mutat via longa pueilas.
Quantus in exiguo tempore fugit amor !
Nunc primùm longas folus cognofcere noctes
Cogor, et ipfe meis auribus effe gravis.
Felix qui potuit prefenti flere puello.
Non nihil afperfis gaudet Amor lacrymis.
Aut fi defpectus potuit mutare calores,
Sunt quoque tranflato gaudia fervitio.
9. an m. deus o. an qua, E゚c.] The poet, in this paffage, feems to contraft celeftial and human envy: "Was it (fays he) the influence of fome envious god, of of fome mortal, that parted us?"
ro. Prometbeis berba jugis?] So the poet terms Caucafus, a mountain in Afia, from Prometheus, who was chained to is; the ftory is well known; it was noted for herbs of magical virtue: Turnebus intimates, that Propertius here meant the aconite, a poifonous herb, which was faid to fpring from the blood of Prometheus; and refers us to Seneca, in $M$ diá, ข. 706. but hear the elegant lines of Valerius Flaccus upon the poifonous herb of Caucafus. L:b.7.

> Cingitur inde finus, et qua fibi fida magis vis
> Nulla, Promerbece florem de fanguine fibrae
> Caucafum promit, nutritaque grantina tabo,
> Qua facer ille nives inter trifefoue pruinas
> Durat alitque cruor; quum vifcere vultur adefo
> Tollitur e fcopulis, et roftro rorat aperto.
> Idem nec longi languefcrt finibus avi
> Inmortale virens: idem flat fulmina contra
> Sanguis, et in mediis flor fount ignibus berba.
13. longas nof7es] The above-cited author beautifully defcribes the reflel's nights of lovers, in the beginning of the feventh book of his Argonautics.
16. gaudet Amor lacrymis.] Thus beautifully Taffo, in his Amyntas, Atto I. Sc. 2.
Eleg. 12. Elegies of Propertius. ..... 73
But foon to envy were we doom'd a prey,
Some jealous god fure fnatch'd our blifs away; ..... 10
Or the curs'd pow'r of noxious herbs, that greivOn fteeps Promethean, broke a lovè fo true :Chang'd is my fate, by diftance chang'd the maid!And, ah, how fudden is affection fled!Now tedious nights I'm forc'd to wafte alone,15
And my own ears I vex with ceafelefs moan:
Thrice happy he, who to fome prefent fairCan weep; for Love enjoys the falling tear !
Pafie lagna l'berbette, il lupol'agne;
Mà il crudo Anor di lagrime fí pafce,
Nè fe ne mofra mai fatollo.But of all the poets who have treated this fubject, none has fuc-ceeded fo happily, as Joannes Pierius Valeriazus, in an cleganeinficription formerly placed in the garden of Ifabella princefsof Mantua : it is intituled,
Cupino Fontanus.

$\qquad$

Aqua bac, perenni qua redundat fumine, Non eff, ut ominare, venis cruta: Non fiffulatim raptus bumor penfilis: Non permsatus lympha fabterrancos Emifda plumbo profilit foratili: Non Spiritali pulfa folle excluditur: Sed ex amantum lacrinnis, quas improbus Pafcit Cupido, manat unda jug itcr.
17. mutare calores,] The Groningen, and Borrichian MSS. have colores; but how they reconcile fuch reading, I am at a lofs to conceive.
18. tranflato gaudia fervitio.] Vulpius obferves, that it is the idea of revenging a defpifed love, that makes the change of amorous fervitude fwect.

Mî neque amare aliam, neque ab hâc diffecedere fas eft. Cynthia prima fuit, Cynthia finis erit. 20
20. Cyntbia prima fuit, C. f. e.] It is hardly polfible to do juftice in tranflation to this fimply elegant lines in like manner Mrid, Mesam. 14.

Ti primus et witimus illt ardor orise

Eleg. i2. Elegies of Propertius, is
Or, if neglected, can his flame remove ;
For change of bondage gives a guft to love- 20
Pleas'd with one nymph, from her I'll not depart;
Cynthia firft charm'd, and laft fhall charm my heart!

ELEGY

## [ $7^{6}$ ]

## E L E G I A XIII.

TU, quod fæpe foles, noftro latabere cafu, Galle, quòd abrepto folus amore vacem. At non ipfe tuas imitabor, perfide, voces. Fallere te numquam, Galle, puella velit. Dum tibi deceptis augetur fama puellis,
Certus et in qullo quæris amore moram: Perditus in quâdam tardis pallefcere curis Incipis, et primo lapfus abire gradu. Hxc erit illarum contemti pœna doloris :
Multarum miferas exiget una vices.

He addreffes his friend Gallus; who, from a roving libertine, had at laft fixed to one miftrefs, and congratulates him upon it.
2. abrepro amore] Alluding to Cynthia's being at Baix, and perhaps poffeffed by fome rival. Sce Eleg. II.
6. in nullo quaris amore morams:] You do not fcek or defire 10 remain long with any miftrefs: fimilar is the expreftion of Tibullus, Eleg. 3. Lib. 1.

Ipfe ego folator, quum jam mandata dediffem, Quarebam tardas anxius ufque moras.

And Broukhufius obferves here; that Gallus, and Catullus's Lefbia were of difpofitions exactly fimilar ; witnefs what the tard of Veroun fays: Carm. II.

## [ 47 ]

## E L E G Y XIII.

STILL, as thou'rt wont, with mirth my woes deride;
While I forlorn lament a miftrefs fled :
Yet, faithlefs youth, I'll not thy taunts return;
No female falfinood does my Gallus mourn:
While nymphs betray'd increafe thy am'rous fame,
While fickle ftill thou rov'ft from flame to flame;
Yet for one fair at length thy cheeks grow pale,
And in the firft attack thy efforts fail !
One flall avenge full many a flighted maid,
By one the wrongs of thoufands be repaid!
One flall each vagrant loofer love conftrain, And no new conqueft fhalt thou ftrive to gain !

> Cum fuis vivat valeatque mecbis, 2 nos fimul complexa tenet trecentos, Nullus amans vere, fed idimidenv omniums
> Jlian rumpens.
8. p. l. abire gradu.] Thie metaphor is taken from gladiators, or wreftlers; who are faid to give ground, gradus abire, when they are made to retreat by their conquering adverfaries. The vulgar editions have adire; it being fo wrote in the Colbertiue, Borrichian, and Groningen, MSS.

Hxe tibi vulgares iftos compefcet amores.
Nec nova quærendo femper amicus eris.
Hxc ego non rumore malo, non augure doctus;
Vidi ego. me, quaro, tefte negare potes?
Vidi ego te toto vinctum languefcere collo,
Et flere injectis, Galle, diu manibus :
Et cupere optatis animam deponere labris,
Et que deinde meus celat, amice, pudor.

- Non ego complexus potui diducere veftros:

Tantus erat demens inter utrofque furor. 20
Non fic Hæmonio Salmonida mixtus Enipeo
Tænarius facili preffit amore deus.

1r. campefcet amorer.] Livineius reads componet, from the $V_{\text {atican MS. but compofcet is certainly the moof applicable }}$ word to give the fenfe of this paffage: Virgil has compffere culpam, Tibullus sompeficiece dolores, Horace compefcere clamorem, Ovid compefiere iram, and Juvenal comps Serec labacllume
13. non rumore m. non angure d.] No envious report, no fkill in divination, taught me this, fays he; but I was an eye-witnefs to it; fo Tibullus, Eleg. 8. Lib. 1.

Nie mibi funt fortes, nec conficia fibra deorum,
Pracinit eventus nec mibi cantus avit.
17. labris,] Many editions have verbis, making a far lefs elegant feufe; Scaliger, and Douza affirm, that the true reading is membris; but what has pudor to do in the fubfequent line, if we admit a reading that borders fo much upon obfcenity ? Broukhufius refers us to the 13th Kifs of Joannes Secundersy as the beft comment on this paffage.

Eleg. i3. Elegies of Propertius. 74

Untaught by fame, unikill'd in prophecy, I've feen-and canit thou what I faw deny ?
Lock'd to her neck, I've feen thee panting laid; 15
I've feen thy tears; thine arms thrown round themaid:
On her dear lips I've feen thee wifh to die;
Nay wifh thofe things, which flame muft needs pafs by.
Not e'en my prefence could your raptures flay,
Such raging paffions bore your fouls away : 20
Lefs fond the god whom Tænarus adores,
When with Enipeus, thro' Hæmonian fhores,
He mixt his waves; and to his fraudful breaft
The beauteous daughter of Salmoneus preft:

[^12]Nec fic coeleftem flagrans amor Herculis Heben Senfit ab Oetæis gaudia prima jugis.
Una dies omnes potuit præcurrere amantes:
Nam tibi non tepidas fubdidit illa faces.
Nec tibi preteritos paffa eft fuccedere faftus:
Nec finet abduci : te tuus ardor aget.
Nec mirum, quum fit Jove digna, et proxima Ledæ, Et Ledæ partu, gratior una tribus,
Illa fit Inachiis et blandior heroinis, Illa fuis verbis cogat amare Jovem.
Tu verò, quoniam femel es periturus amore,
Urere, non alio limine dignus cras.
24. ab Octeis jugis.] So Scaliger juifly corrected the eorrupted reading in Oeteis; for Hercules wedded Hebe in heaven, according to the teftimony of a variety of poets, having left Oeta, the Theffalian mountain, where he was buried. See Homer, Odyf. ir. alfo Seneca's Hercules Octaus; and hear Catullus in fupport of this opinion, Carm. 65.

> Pluribus ut caeli terretur janua divis, Hebe nee longa virginitate forct.
25. Una dies omnes, $\left.8^{\circ}\right]$ That day, in which you began to love, faw you furpafs in paffion all thofe lovers, that fable or hiftory make mention of.
28. abduci:] That is, to be led away by the charms of another miftrefs.
28. aget.] So Tibullus, Eleg. 5. Lib. T.

Namque agor, ut pir plana citus fola verberc turbe
Qucm celer adjueta ver $\int a t a b$ arte pucr.
tlegi 13. Elegies of Propertives; ..... 81
Lefs fond Alcides, when from Oeta's height ..... 25
He rofe to regions of eternal light,
And firtt enfolded in his longing arms
Celeftial Hebe's ever-blooming charms.
One day!-and thine exceeds all fotmer fires;
No lukewarm flame thy beauteous inaid infires; 30
She wills; paft pride no longer can avail,
No wand'rer thou; ' her pow'r thy breaft fhall feel!
Nor is it ftrange that fuch fhould be thy love,When thy bright fair might grace the arms of Jove:As Leda's felf, or Leda's daughter fair;35
She with the beauteous three might well compare ;
Not Argive heroines with her chlarms can vie,Her fpeech might win the ruller of the fiky.Since doom'd to paffion, let thy flame burn orn;Of her thou'ft worthy, and of her alone:40
30. gratior una tribxs,] Leda; whom Jupiter debauched under the thape of a fwan, and her two daughters Helena and Clytemneftra; fo temarkable for their beauty, partieularly the former; are here meant ; the births of thefe two daughters are differently related. See Hifginus, Fab. 77. and OVid, Mitam. Gi
> 31. Inachiis beroinis,] Inachus, king of the Argives, and fon of Oceanus and Tethys, according to Apollodorus, Lib. 2. had i daughter named Io, and $x$ grandaughter named Niobe; both of whom had a beautiful progeny: by Inachize then are to be andertiood Argives, and Greeks. Passeratits.
34. Urere.] Though no lefs than eight MSS. have atere, is Broukhufius informs us; yet he prefers arere, which cettainly makes $\%$ more elegant lenfe, and is generally adopted.

## 82 Propertit Elegife. Lib. 1.

## Que tibi fit felix, quoniam novus incidit error: <br> 35

Et quotcun:que voles, una fit ifta tibi.
34. limine] Some editions have lamine, and others nomint; but limex is often put for the perfon to whom the houfe, doot, or threhold belongs.

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ELEGIA

Eleg. iz. Elegies of Broprertius。
New is thy love, fo profp'rous may it be! And let this nymph be ev'ry nymph to thee.
36. quotcumque] Such is the judicious alteration of D.uiza from quodiumpuc; and Broukhufius rightly terms it, arguad lectio.

$\qquad$

ELEGY

## [ $8_{4}$ ]

## E L E G I A XIV.

TU licèt abjectus Tiberinầ molliter undâ Lefbia Mentoreo vina bibas opere: Et modò tam celeres mireris currere lintres, Et modò tam tardas funibus ire rates :

## Et

He addrefles his friend Tullus; with whofe riches he fets in competition the pleafure refulting from his love. This elegy, fays Vulpius, is moft fweet, florid, fprightly, and polithed; it breathes the utmof freedom, and its numbers are fimple, foft, sound, well-turned; in a word, they are Propertian : and we may fay of our bard, what Cowley faid of Anacreon, in the tharacter of Love:

All thy verfe is fofter far,
Than the downy feathers are
Of my wings, or of my arrow,
Of my mother's doves, or fparrows;
Graceful, cleanly, frooth, and round;
All with Venus' girdle bound.
Broukhofius informs us, that Joannes Secundus fias beautifully imitated this elegy, together with Elog. 3. Lib. 3. of Tibullus, in the fecond elegy of his firtt book.

1. Tiberinâunt'â] From this paffage, as well as from many others, it appears, that Tullus was no mean perfonage; fince, like other Romans of coudition, he had his villa on the banks of the Tiber.
2. Mentereo opere:] So high-wrought drinking-cups are called, by way of excellence. Mentor was a famous fculptor or embuffer; of whofe workmanfhip, Pliny informs us, Lib. 33 a

## E L E G Y XIV.

GO then, on 'Tiber's velvet banks recline;
And in Mentorean cups quaff Lefbian wine:
Go view thy rapid wherrics cleave the tide,
Or drawn by cords thy barges flowly glide;

Cap. 17. that the orator Lucius Craffus bought two goblets, at an hundred HSS. Martial frequertly fpeaks of Mentorean cups; and Ciccro, as well as many others, mentions them. We may here remark, that the ancients made their more coftly drinking-cups of gold, gems, and a compofition called murrba, about which antiquaries are fo much divided; fome contend it was the fame with the onyx; but Montfaucon, who gives various fpecimens of the ancient dripking-vales, is eonvinced from what Arrian fays, that it was a feparate matter: the murrhinian cups wcre moft efteemed of all others, as well for their gold and purple fhades, as for their natural periume: they were firft brought into Rame by Pampey, when he returned in triumph from the Eaft.
2. Lefbia vina] This wine is noted by Horace, as a light wine fit for the fummer, and not intoxicating; Athenxus terms it oivapory ; it is the fame with what Virgil, Geo. 2. and our poet, Elig.9. Lib. 4. call Methymneum, from Methymna, a city of Leflons. See what Ariftotle fays of Lefbian wine, according to Aulus Gellius, Lib. 12. Cap. 5 .
4. funiuus ire rates:] The ancients, like us, not only navigated veffels along rivers with fails and oars, but alfo drew them along with cords faftened to men and beaffs: thus Aufonius, in Masello,

Et nemus omne fatas intendat vertice filyas,
Urgetur quantis Caucafus arboribus;
Non tamen iffa meo valeant contendere amori.
Nefcit Amor magnis cedere divitiis.
Nam five optatam mecum trahit illa quietem,

- Seu facili totum ducit amore diem:

Tum mihi Pactoli veniunt fub tecta liquores,
Et legitur rubris gemma fub xquoribus. Tom mihi ceffuros lpondent mea gnudia reges:

Qux maneant, dum me fata perire volent. Nam quis divitiis adserfo gaudet amore?
Nulla mihi trifti premia fint Venere.

> Tu duplices fortite vias; et quim amme focundo Laberis, ut celceses forint vada concita rensi; Pt qum per ripas nufquam cellante remulco Intindunt collo malorum viniula naute.
5. Satas filvas,] Livineius injudicounty writes facras filvas; but Pafferatius jufly interprets thefe words, trees planted in cerrain ianks or orders; for filua is often put, as he clearly proves, for a fingle trec: in fuch ranks, Virgil, Geor. 2. recommends the planting of rines, as well for utility as ornament. The Romans went to an immenfe expence in the culture of their *oods, or parks belonging to their villas. See an excellent note, and applicable ftory upon this fubjeet, in Grainger's Tibullus, El.g. 3. Lib. 3.
8. Nefcit Amor, E®c.] So our poet, Elig. 5.
$N_{c}$ cit Amur prifcis cederc imaginibus.
g. trabit quietem, ] Pafferatius interprets this paffage by; consra.7ing, fortenites tbe nigbt; for the night to a very fond lover, when with his miftrefs, never feems long enough; but I think, that "abere here fimply means ducere, as Virgil ufes it, Aincid. 4.

Nate dea, ports bor fub cafu ducere fomnos?

## Eleg. 14. Elegies of Propertius. 87

View thy tall trees their cultur'd ranges fpread, 5
Like woods that burden'd Caucafus o'erfhade:
Yet what are thefe compar'd with my fond joys?
Love will not yield to all that wealth fupplies!
Methinks if e'er with me fie fends the night,
Or kindly waftes the day in dear delight;
Beneath my roof Pactolus rolls its ftores,
And gems I cull on Erythrean fhores:
Then beyond kings my joys proclaim me bleft;
May thefe remain, while life fhall warm this breaft !
If crofs'd in paffion, who will riches heed ?
When Venus fmiles not, then we're poor indeed!
12. L rubris gemmea f. cquoribus.] The Erythrxan fea, fo named by the Greeks from its king Erythra, is called by the Latins srare rubrum; perhaps, fays Pliny, Lib. 3. Cap. 23. from its waters being tinged red, by the reverberation of the folar rays; perhaps from the colour of its fands, or foil; or from the natu. ral rednefs of its waters. And in his Procm. to Lib. 12. he informs us, that on its banks were found in great quantities pearls and curious fiells, particularly the murex, from which a purple dye was extracted.
14. dun me fata perire volent.] Broukhufius cannot perfuade himfelf, that Propertius wrote thus; for, fays he, it is dura aeque inaufpicata locutio; from which, he adds, that the Romans religiouny abftained; and he would fain fubftitute in its room venire, or manere: but let thofe fubscribe to this refinement who chufe it.
16. trific This word here means, unkind, unpropitious; as in Tibullus, El. 6. L. I.

> Somper, ut inducar, blandos offers wibi vultus:
> Pof tawen as mifero trifis et afper, Amor.
26. premin] This word is ufurped for pecuniary riches, by Sxvius, after Prifcianus.

Illa poteft magnas heroum infringere vires :
Illa etiam duris mentibus effe dolor.
Illa neque Arabíum metuit tranfcendere limen,
Nec timet oftrino, Tulle, fubire toro :
Et miferum toto juvenem verfare cubili.
Quid relevant variis ferica textilibus?
Quæ mihi dum placata aderit, non ulla verebor
Regna, nec Alcinoi nunera defpicere.

FLEGIA

19. Arabium tranfcendere limen,] Some editors write lefs clegantly confecendere. By Arabian threfholds, or doors, are underjtood fuch valuable ores as are made of onyx, or alabafter, which is found in Arabia. See Diodorus Siculus, Lib. 2. opon Arabian marble; and Pliny, Lib. 36. Cap. 7. The wealthy Romans incrufted their whole houfes with marble; and we are informed by Pliny, that Mamurra Formianus, a Roman knight, whom Catullus lathes with fuch determined virulence, was the frit in Rome who fo decorated his houfe.
[^13]Fleg. 14. Elegies of Properitus:
She lays the hero's boafted vigour low, 'Tis Venus melts the hardeft heart to woe; She on Arabian threfholds dares to tread, Th' empurpled couch, o Tullus ! dares invade; 30 She on his bed can ftretch the fighing fwain, Then o'er it fpreads the pictur'd filk in vain.-
Propitious prove, thou charmer of the fkies! And thrones I'll fcorn, Alcinous' wealth defpife!
filk-worms from the sation of the Seres, the prefent Chincfe, to Conftantinople; under the emperor Juftinian; and taught the Romans how filk was produced. Salmafius, in Vopife. pbferves; that the ancients bad, like us, filk ftuffs, woven with thread one way, and filk another; which they called fubferici, and tramoferici; but fuch as were entirely of filk they called boloferici, and efteemed at a high value. Spartianus informs us, that the magnificent emperor Heliogabalus was the firt who wore a garment wholly of filk; and Vopifcus remarks, that, in the time of Aurelian, a pound of folk was worth a pound of gold.
24. Alcinoi munera] The riches of Alcinous, king of the Phxacians; and the vaft gifts he lavithed upon Ulyffes, at his departure from Corcyra, are amply deferibed by Homer, Odyf. 7. (f13)

ELEGY

## astre [90] ]



S EPE ego multa tux levitatis dura timebam, Hâc tamen exceptâ, Cyrthia, perfidiâ. Adficice, me quanto rapiat Fortuna periclo:

Tu tamen in noffro lenta timore venis.
Et potes hefternos manibus componere crines, 5 Et Et longâ faciem quarere defidiâ. Nec minùs Eois pectus radiare lapillis, Ut formofa novo qux parat ire viro. At non fic Ithaci digreffu mota Calypfo Defertis olim fieverat æquoribus.

IIe upbraids Cynthia with her difregard of his misfortunce, and her ill-timed attention to diefs; neverthelefs vowing eternal love for her.

1. dura] Various editions have damno, jura, figua.
2. perfidiâ.] We are not acquainted with the particular circumftance, about which the poet taxes his miftrefs with perfidy; nor what was his dangerous fitation.
3. befternos crincs,] Many editions have externos, to which yeading Eeroaldus and Volfcus affent; Lipfius however writes leffernos, and he is fupported by fome few MSS. b/ferni crines mean difhevelled hair, that is, hair that was braided or dreft Fefterday, and requires rew braiding to-day: thus Ovid, Art. IImat. Itibo 3.

## [ gr 1

## E L G Y XV.

OFT has thy frailty, Cynthia, mov'd my fear: But this deceit I little thought to bear: Ah, fee what dangers Fortune round me throws! Yet art thou flow to heed my dreaded woes: Thy wanton fingers fill new-braid thy hair, 05 Adjuft thy perion with protracted care; Still Eaftern gems irradiate all thy breaft; So fhines forme nymph for her new bridegroom dreft.

Not thus Calypfo, on the defert flore,
Did once her flying Ithacus deplore ; $\quad 10$

> Et neglecta decet multas coma. fape jacare Hefiernaw credas: illa repexa modo eft.
6. faciem quererc] Macrobius, Saturnal. Lib. 3. Cap. 13. has the fame expreffion: Fuit enim vefitu ad mundition curiofo, ec us bene amiduus irct, faciem in Spasulo querebat. And by the way we muft remark, that facies here means, not merely the face, but the whole figure. Vubpius.
8. Ut formofa, छ c.] So Tibullus, Elog. 4. Lib. 3.? Ut juveni primuut virgo deducta marito.
9. Itbaci digreflu mota Calypfo] Every one knows how Ulyffes, king of Ithacus, was detained by Calypfo in the ifland of Ogygia ; sill Mercury was fent to him to command his departure. See Homer, Odyf0 Lib. 5. " 7 .

With

Multos illa dies incomtis moefta capillis
Sederat, injufto multa locuta falo.
Et, quamvis numquam pofthac vifura, dolebat,
Illa tamen longre confcia latitix.
Alphefiboea fuos ulta eft pro conjuge fratres,
Sanguinis et cari vincula rupit Amor.
Nec fic Æfoniden rapientibus anxia venti3
Hypfipyle vacuo conftitit in thalamo.
Hypfipyle nullos poft illos fenfit amores, Ut femel Hæmonio tabuit hofpitio.
Conjugis Evadne fero elata per ignes
Occidit Argiva fama pudicitix.

## Quarum

12. injufo falo.] Calypfo calls the fea unjuft, for earrying away of Ulyffes.
13. Alpbefiboca $f$. ulta ef $p$. c. fratres,] Alemxon, to revenge the death of his father Amphiaraus, killed his mother Eriphyle; for which he was purfued by the Furies, and fled to the houfe of Phegeus at Pfophis in Arcadia; he there married Alphefitgea, daughter of Phegeus; and gave her his mother's necklace: Alcmaon, growing tired of his wife, married Callirrhoe, daughter of Achelous; the afked him for his mother's necklace, and to humour her, he went to demand it of Alphefiboes, whofe brothers Temenus and Axion, according to Paufanias, in Arcad. flew him for difhonouring their fifter; and Alphefibuea afterwards hew them, as the murderers of her hulband. See the fory in Apollodorus, Lib. 3. alfo in Hyginus, Fab. 242. whe relates that Atemxon was flain by Phegeus himfelf.] Ovid, Metam. 9. and in his Remed. Amor. lightly touches upon it.
14. $H_{y p f}$ fityle] When all the Lemnian women agreed to kill every male relation that belonged to them, this heroine was the only one who refufed to flay her royal father Thoas king of Lemnoss and when queen of that ifland, the married Jafon who was her gueft ; but he left her, to go upon the famous ex-

Eleg. t5. Elegies of Propertius.
With fcatter'd locks fhe fate for many a day
All mournful, and reproach'd the faithlefs fea ;
'Tho' he was doom'd no more to charm her fight,
She footh'd her grief with thoughts of paft delight.
Alphefiboca, with her brother's breath, 15
Fondly aveng'd her much-lov'd hulband's death:
And love, uxorious love! in her withftood
Thofe ties by moft held dear, the ties of blood!
Not thus when Jafon far, far diftant fail'd,
Her widow'd bed Hypfipyle bewail'd; 29
She let no fecond fires inflame her breaft,
But languin'd ftill for her Hrmonian guef.
Evadne, firt mid virtuous Argives plac'd,
Breath'd on her hufband's parting pyre her laft:
pedition to Colshis; and being dethroned by her own fubjeets. the became at laft the tave of Lycus, or Lycurgus, king of Thebes. See her beautiful epiftle to Jafon, in Ovid. Alfe Valerius Flaccus, $\mathbf{L}: b, 2$, and moft of the Argonautic poets. 2i. Evadne] She was the daughter of Mars, by Thebe the wife of Afopus; and the married Capaneus; who was eruck 'with thunder in fcaling the walls of Thebes: fuch was Evadne's love for her bubband, that the threw herfilf upon his funerat pile. See Servius, in Virgil. Ancid. 6. Statius at the end of his Thebaid, and others. She was called Evadne from her large dower, "ठvà implying auptial gifts. Muretus.
21. ferof i.] The vulgar editions have very inelegantly mifopos; and Broukhufius tells us, that he had intended to have - w rote mifios.
21. data] This is a funeral exptefion, rather metaphorically introduced here; for, as Vulpius wifely remarks, it camoor Arietly be applied to perfons who throw themfelves on the funcral pile: dead bodies, when earried forrth to be laid upon the pile, wore faid to be chari.

Quarum nulla tuos potuit convertere mores, Tu quoque utì fieres nobilis hiftoria
Define jam revocare tuis perjuria verbis,
-Cynthia, et oblitos parce monere deos*
Audax ah nipiùm, noftro dolitura pericion
Si quid fortè tibi durius inciderit.
Muta priùs vafoo labantur flumina ponto,
Ahnus et inverfas duxerit antè vices :d
Quàm tua fub noftra mutetur pectore cura,
$t$ Sis quodcumque voles, nor alieria tamen.
Quamve mihi viles itti videantur ocelli,
Per quos fepe mihi credita perfidia eft.
Hos tu jurabàs, fi quid mentita fuiffes, infil eond 33
Ut tibi fuppofitis exciderent manibuto ro bl hae is


#### Abstract

28. incilikri..] Many contend that the word fhowld be accidotir, which was a word of bad omen, and ured only in fpeaking of misfortunes; Vulplus produces a multitude of inflances to prove this ; but Broukhufius from autbority fays, that inciderit is equally an ithfated word; he alfo refers us to Arifienetus; Epift 9. Lilk 2. apon the fubject of this diftich. Thofe, wha ara curious concerning Roman fuperftition io ominous words; may confult. P. Manutius, Epiff. 2. Lib. 1s


29, Muts p, v. l. funina p.] Such is the much-efteemed emendation of Mruretus, from Inulta fluminit, which is, in the commentators language, frigida locio. Paferatius tells us, that in one old MS. he found Nulla, which reading is pigkly to be "approved, and mayy be preferable to Muta; for rivera fallipg ${ }^{\circ}$ into the ocean with 2 noife is perhaps not fo gegerally cha-- zacteriftie : howevet, as all good editions have Muta I have apreferved it, and tranlated afcordingly.

[^14]Eleg. ig. Elegies of Propertits.95
Yet fuch examples can't thy mind engage, ..... 25
Like thefe, to grace the bright hilforic page :
Cynthia, no more repeat thy perjuries ;
Nor roufe the flumb'ring vengeance of the fkies!
Too daring wretch! fome fad reverfe of fateShall haply teach thee to lament my flate.30
Rather may floods glide noifelefs to the main,
Or thro' the year inverted feafons reign;
Than in my breaft this paffion fhould decline,
Or thou, whate'er thou art, fhould'ft not be mine;
Than I flould gaze with hatred on thofe eyes, ..... 35
Which oft have finil'd fuch plealing perfidies!By thefe thou'ft fiworn, that if thy faith betray'dOne vow, thofe hands fhould tear them from thyhead!
33. viles ocelli,] The ancients regarded nothing fo dear as the eges; it was a common mode of exprefion to call any thing dear as their eyes; thus Carullus, Carm. 8t.

> Quinti, fi tibi vis ocslos debere Catullum: Aut aliud $\sqrt{3}$ quid carius gft ocublis.

And in like manner that exquifite poet, Mr. Gray, in his Bard, Dear, as the light that vifits thefe fad eyes, Dear, as the ruddy drops that warm my heart.
36. Juppofitis exciderent manibus.] The Latin idiom could not be ftrictly rendered; the eyes dropping out of the head, as a punithment due to perfidy, is not an uncommon image; Plautus bas an expreffion fomething fimilar, Cafin. Ac. 2, Sc. 6.

Ub ia ocu'os omangare ber nafum fugso

Et contra magnum potes hos attollere Solem?
Nec tremis admiffe confcia nequitix?
Quis te cogebat multos pallere colores,
Et fletum invitis ducere luminibus? 4
Queis ego nunc pereo, fimiles moniturus amantes.
O nullis tutum credere blanditiis.
37. Ef contra magnum, © ${ }^{\circ}$.] The following paffage, from Lucretius, may ferve as the beft comment on this line, Lib. 1.

Primum Graius bomo moreales follere contra Eft oculos aufus, primufque obffifere contra.
The Sun was fuppofed to be the general obferver of human wety tions ; thus Agamemnon, in Homer, Iliad. 1.


Eleg. 15. Elegies oy Propertius.
And canft thou lift them to yon glorious Sun, Nor confcious dread thofe wrongs which thou halt done?
Who forc'd thy cheeks to wear this varying huc, Or bade unwilling tears thins eyes bedew? O, witlefs youths ! like me who fadly figh, Truft not thofe blandifments by which I die.
39. multos pallere ielsres,] This is a happy and forcible exprefion; for thofe who grow pale fhew a variety of hues upors sheir countenances: fee how differently the clafic authois deIcribe palencis; Horace, Epod. 7. has Alblls ora pallor inficit: gain, in Od. 10. Lib 3. Tinçus violâ pallor amantibm: and, in Epod 10. pall, r lutcus; which reminds me of Catullus's expreffion, in Carm. 63. Magis puliore $x x$ alluit auris and again, in Corm. 80. Inaurutâ pallidıər flatuâ. Ov.d, Metam. 4, has thefe lines:

Memira forunt bafif: flo: parken que mitaris
Laridss exfangues palker convertit in betbei.

## $\left[\begin{array}{ll} \\ 8\end{array}\right]$

## E L E G I A XVI.

QU Æ fueram magnis olim patefacta triumphis Janua Tarpeje nota Pudicitix,
Cujus inaurati celebrârunt limina currus

## Captorum lacrymis humida fupplicibus:

Nunc

The door of a certain harlot complains of having fallen from its priftine dignity to its prefent ftate of difhonour.

This fatire is highly, and defervedly praifed by Broukhufius; but the object of it is entirely unknown at prefent; and perhaps was to many, even in the time it was wrote, as Vulpius juftly obferves: however, the is fuppofed to be no mean perfonage. Catullus has a poem, wherein a door fpeaks; Tibullus, Eieg. 2. Lib. r. addreffes a door; and fo does Phadromus, in the Curcul.o of Plautus.

1, 2. patefacla triumphis Fanua] Beroaldus was deceived, in fuppofing that a triumphant gate-way is here intended; janua, as Servius, in Encid. r. informs us, is Atrictly the door of a houfe; thefe are his words: Fanua eft primus domûs ingreffus; fic dieza, quia Jano confecratum of omne principium. The meaning then is; that the houfe this door led to was once noted for the triumphs of its warlike mafter, whoever he was; it being cuftomary to hang in the veftibulum of the houfe the trophies of war, and the fpoils taken by the conqueror, in his return from the capitol, after the triumphal proceffion. See what Cicero fays of Pomper's triumph, in Pbillip. 2.

## [ 99 ]

## E L E G Y XVI.

OPEN to fplendid triumphs once was I, No Afranger to Tarpeian Chaftity; My threfhold, bath'd with eaptives' fuppliant tears, Has gain'd renown from gold-emblazon'd cars ;
2. Tarpeje nota $P_{\psi}$ dicitic,] Nor muat we regard what Beroaldus fays, concerning an allufion to the chafte veftal Tarpeia; Silvius, the Delphin editor, and the old French tranflator Marolles, have adopted his error. Chaftity, Pudicitia, was worlhiped as 2 goddefs among the Romans; and as fuch we muft underftand the word here; the epithet Tarpeia is given to the goddefs, to imply Patrician Chaftity, or fuch as was obferved by the Roman nobles; metaphorically meaning, that the family who once inhabited the houfe was noble, and virtuous: Tarpeian means, noble, graced with triumph; every one knows, that the triumphal proceffions went in pomp to the Capitol or Tarpeian rock.
3. inaurati celebrarunt limina currus] The gate fays; that it was dignified by the gilded chariots which belonged to its mafter; and which have vifited it, as he returned from his triumph.
4. Captorum lacrymis $b$. f.] It was cu\{tomary, after captives had graced the victor's triumph, to have them put to death in a dungeen; it is probable then, fays Vulpius, that when they. reached in proceffion the victor's houfe, they implored mercy with tears. Albinovanus, Confolat. ad Liviam, has fome lines, which fet this in a very ciear light.

Nunc ego nocturnis potorum faucia rixis
Pulfata indignis frpe queror manibus.
Et taihi non defunt turpes pendere corollis
Semper, et exclufi figna jacere faces.
Nec poffium infamis dominæ defendere noctes
Nobilis obfcoenis tradita carminibus.
Nec tamen illa fux revocatur parcere famx,
Turpior et feecli vivere luxurià.
Hace inter gravibus cogor deflere querelis
Supplicis ah longas triftior excubias.
Ina

A: ibi jus ven'a Superef, Germania, nullum. P. fimodo tu prenas, barbare, morto dabis. Alfpiciam regum liventia colla catenis; Duraque per fevas vincula nexa manus: Et candem irepidos vultu': inque illa forocum Invítis lucrimas dicidere ora genis. Spiritus ill minax, "t Drufi morte fupet bas, Carnifici in majlo carcere dandus erit. Cinfifiam, latifque oculis, lentufque vidcba Strata por objianas corpora wuda vias.
7. turpes p. corolla] The deor calls the wreaths turpes, becaule they proclaim the amours of its miftrefs: the lovers of antiquity were ufed to hang garlands of flowers upon the doors of their fair-ones. See Tibullis, Eleg. 2. Lib. 1. and Lucretius, Lib. 4. upon this fubject; as well as a varicty of other poets.
8. exilifs figna j. faces ] The lover not being able to get admittawce, put his torch out, and tlept at the door till morning, when the left it behind him; hich betrayed to paffengers, what at this haufe gallants did call late at night: and upon the doors of fuch houtis, it was not uncommon to fcribble indecent poetrys and fumbimes invectives againft the fair inha-

But vext with drunkards' midnight broils, and beat 5
By impious hands, I now lament my fate;
With unchafte wreaths I'm hung; and oft is feen
Some torch extinct that fpeaks th' excluded fiwain :
My miffrefs's lewd nights I can't deny ;
So known, fo dreft with bawdy rhymes am I! 10
Nor will fhe learn a virtuous name to prize,
Or fhun, łefs vile, this age of luxuries:
Wh.le, from a fuppliant's plaint more piteous grown, His long long vigils I with tears bemoan ;
bitant; as the fubfequent diftich of our poet fhews. Perfus, Sat. 5. fpeaks of the extmet torch in the fame manner.

## Dum Cbryfílis udas <br> Ebrius ayte fores extincta cum fucs santo.

11. ecvocatur, E'c. 1 This word, Vulpius juftly remarks, imptics both acceding to a thing, and receding from it. Il'a ezenimz fimina, fays he, non revocabatur ad parcondum fime fue, neque d vivendo flagitiosè. Some, putting a comma at turpior, interpret thus; " it is impoffible to prevail upon one more abaudoned than this woman (turpior illâ) to have fome regard for a gnod name."

13, 14. Hiec inter, Eic. Supplicis, E゚c.] I have adopted thefe 1 ines, as altered by Broukhufios; in preference to the lefs clogapt reading of Scaliger, which rans thus:

> Has inter gravius agour deflere querelis Sufflicis a longis triffior excubiis.

Broukhufius fupports his correction, which certainly breathes purer latinity than Scaliger's rext, upon thefe grounds. Hee, fays he, Pafferatius found in one old edition: eight MSS. have gravibus querelis: Gebhardus, from MS. auchority, reads ab for a: and it needs nó great licence to put longas ex ubias, for longis excubiis. We may remark with Vulpius, that Hee inten is here equivalent to intores.

Ille meos numquam patitur requiefcere poftes, 15 Argutâ referens carmina blanditiâ :
Janua vel clominâ penitus crudelior ipsâ, Quid mihi tam duris claufa taces foribus?
Cur numquam referata meos admittis amores, Nefcia furtivas reddere mota preces?

## Nulláne finis erit noftro conceffa dolori?

Triftis et in tepido limine fomnus erit?
Me mediæ noctes, me fidera prona jacentem, Frigidáque Eoo me dolet aura gelu. Tu fola humanos numquam miferata labores

Refpondes tacitis mutua cardinibus.
O utinam trajecta cavẫ mea vocula rimâ, Percuffas dominæ vertat in auriculas. Sit licèt et faxo patientior illa Sicano, Sit licèt et ferro durior et chalybe :
17. Fanua vel, G゚c.] Here begins the noturnal complaint of the excluded lover, which is unequalled in beauty by any thing of the kind in antiquity : fuch ferenading fongs addrett to doors, the Grecks called nafaxacuorvuga, according to Plutarch, in Erotice. Dacier infifted, that the roth Ode of Horace's 3d Book was the only perfect example of the carmen paraclaufitbyrum, that remained to us; but he furely forgot this elegy of Propertius, as well as Ovid's, Eleg. 6. Lib. 1. not to mention Tibullus, and Plautus, fee the firft note to this elegy; and likewife Theocritus, Idyl. 3 .
22. in tepido limine f.e.] That is; "fhall I fill pafs comfortleis nights upon your threfhold, which is made warm by my continually flceping there ?" The place we lie upon to fleep, is generally kept warm by our bodies.

My wakeful frame is ever doom'd to hear 15
The filver flatt'ry of his tuneful pray'r.
" O door, more cruel than thy miftrefs, why
" Do thy mute valves, unkind, accef's deny ?
46 Wilt thou ne'er open to my am'rous woe;
" Or, kindly mov'd, report each fecret vow ? 20
"Shall nought at length my ceafelefs forrows charm?
"Shall my rude flumbers ftill thy threfhold warm?
"E'en waining ftars, e'en midnight's hallow'd reign,
" And the chill breath of morn regard my pain;
" Thou, only thou! untouch'd by human grief, 25
" On filent hinges hung denieft relief:
" O, much I wifh, fome pervious cleft could bear
" My murmur'd accents to her wond'ring ear!
"As 㔫tna's rocks unfeeling were the fair,
" Let her with iron, or with fteel compare;
23. fidera prona] Though many editions have plina, yet trona is certainly a preferable reading; the following beautiful line from Homer, Odyf. 12. will be the beft comment upou the Word prona:
24. Frigidaque Eoo m. d. aura gelu.] The cool air before funrife is beautifully deferibed by Automus, in his Idyllium on the Role :

Vor erat, et blando mordentia frigora fenfu
Spirabat croceo mane reveefa dies.
Siribtior Evos praceflerat aura jugales.

Non tamen illa fues poterit compefcere ocellos,
Surget et invitis fpiritus in lacryn is.

- Nunc jacet alterius felici nixa lacerto.

At mea nocturno verba cadunt Zephyro.
Sid tu fola mei tu maxima cauffa doloris 35
Victa meis numquam, Janua, muneqibus. Te non ulla mex lafit petulantia lingux, Qux folet iratus dicere trita loco:

Ut ne tam longầ raucum patiare querclâ

Sollicitas trivio pervigilare moras.

At tibi fape novo deduxi carmina verfu,
Ofculáque impreflis nixa dedi gradibus. Ante tuos quoties verti me, perfida, poftes,

Debitáque occultis vota tuli manibus ?

$$
\text { Hæc ille, et fi quæ miferi noviftis amantes, } 45
$$

Et matutinis obftrepit alitibus.
Sic ego nunc dominæ vitiis, et femper amantis
Fletibus, xternâ differor invidì..

ELEGIA

36. mecis muxeribus.] O gate! not to be prevailed upon by thofe garlands. with which I have adorned you, by the libations of wines and unguents I have lavifhed upon gou, nor by my tears and fupplications.
37. grodib:s.] Pafferatius reads zenihus, making a very farSetched interprctation. Vul, ius obferves, tiat the houfes of the wealhy were afcended by flights of fteps, as well as the temples of deities, and other public buildings; thus Ovid, $E_{f}$ iff. Cydpp.

- In iemflum redeo, g-adibus fublime, Diara.

43. Anteruss $q$. verti me, $p$. poffe,] I rather think the poes topatis amply to fay, that he turned himfelf often towards the

Eleg. 16. Elegies of Propertits.
"Yet fure foft pity would bedew her eyes,
" And midft her tears fhe'd heave unbidden fighs ;
" While fome lov'd youth now folds her with delight,
" Pour'd is my moan on the vain blant of night :
"O door! thou fole chief caufe of all my woe, 35
" Not brib'd by all the off'rings 1 beftow,
*6 Thee with rude phrafe my tongue did ne'er illtreat,
"Such phrafe as youths, when rext, to doors repeat:
${ }^{\text {of }}$ That $I$, grown hoarfe with frequent wail, fhould meet
*S Such long neglect, and nightly range the freet!
" Oft in choice verfe for thee I fram'd the fong,
" And to thy fteps my warmeft kiffes clung;
5' Turn'd to thy frame, vile thing! how oft l've ftood, " And paid with fecret hand each vow I ow'd." Thefe, and fuch plaints as fuit a fwain forlorn, 45 He ll urge; and ftun the clam'rous birds of morn: Thus the ftill-weeping youth, and luftful dame, Brand with eternal infamy my fame.
door to do it honage; but Vulpius would infer, that he means a certain circumvolution of the body, which was a kind of religious ceremony among the ancients. Pliny, Lib. 2. Cop. 28. fays thus: in adorands dextram ad ofculum referimus: totum corpus sircumagimus : quad in lowum fecifi Gallive religigfus credunt.
46. maturinis alitibus.] The cock, or the fwallow, are perhaps more particularly alluded to here.

ELEGY

## [ 106 ]

## E L E G I A XVII.

ET meritò, quoniam potui fugiffe puellam, Nunc ego defertas alloquor alcyonas. Nec mihi Caffiope folito vifura carinam;

Omniáque ingrato litore vota cadunt. Quin etiam abfenti profunt tibi, Cynthia, venti. 5
Adfpice quàm frevas increpat aura minas. Nulláne placatæ veniet fortuna procellx?
Hæccine parva meum funus arena teget?
He writes this elegy at fea, when endangered by a temreff, which he attributes to the elements avenging Cynthia's caute; and begs her to avert his impending fate.

The abrupt beginning Et merito, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c_{0}$ is a much efteemed beauty in this elegy.
2. defertas aloquor alcyonas.] This introduction of the halcyon is very apt here, fays Broukhufius; as it is a folitary querulons being, like the lover who addreffes it; and fo tenacious of conjugal fidelity is this bird, that when onc of a pair dies, the other never weds again, but pines away with grief; which is emblematic of our poet's love for Cynthia. Pafferatius infers, that Propertius addrefies the halcyon, as wilhing fair weather; which the appearance of this bird foretells : for every one knows the fory of the halcyon's making its neft upon the fea, and hatching its eggs there; during which time of feven days, the fea is perfectly calm : the halcyon's neft is often found on the Mediterranean. See the ftory of Ceyx and Alcyone, in Ovid, Metain. 11. and What Ariftotle, Li6. 5. Cap. 9. Says of the rare appearance of this bird.

## [107]

## E L E G Y XVII.

AND juftly fure, fince from the nymph I fled To the lorn halcyons am I doom'd to plead; My bark Caffiope regards no more,
Loft are my vows upon the faithlefs flore!
For abfent Cynthia are the blafts combin'd; 5 Hark, how hoarfe vengeance murmurs in each wind! Shall no kind fortune fmooth the billowy wafte? On thefe mean fands flall my wreckt bones be caft?
3. Cafliopej Or Caffiopea, was the mother of Andromeda, and wife of Cepheus king of Ethiopia. See the note to Andromeda, in Eleg. 3. She was changed into a contellation of thirteen ftars; and is reprefented as moving in her orbir, with her head turned upwards; Manilius therefore calls her inverfams; and the Arabians name her mulier fedis, that is, fedens in filiquaf̧ro cum palmá delibuta. It was a conftellation particularly ufeful to the ancient mavigators, and Vulpius fuppofes a favourable one: See Hyginus, Lib. 2. et 3 .
5. abfenti profunt cibi, C. venti.] The winds adverfe to me, are favourable to you, o Cyothiz; and league with you, is punifhing me for quitting you.
6. Adjpice] Is here put for audi; fo Seneca, Conjol. ad Mortiam, Cap. 7. Apise, multorum animalium quam concitata fint def1deria.

Thy

Tu tamen in melius fevas converte querelas.
Sat tibi fit penx nox, et iniqua vada.
An poteris ficcis mea fata reponcre ocellis?
Ofsáque nulla tuo noftra tenere finu?
Ah pereat quieumque rates, et vela paravit
Primus, et invito gurgite fecit iter.
Nónne fuit melius domina pervincere mores,
(Quamvis dura, tamen rara puclla fuit)
Quàm fic ignotis circumdata litora filvis
Cernere, et optatos quercre Tyndaridas ?
Illic fi qua meum fepeliffent fata dolorem,
Ultimus et pofito ftaret amore lapis:
Illa meo caros don ffet funere crines,
Molliter et tenerâ poneret offa roså.
10. Sat tibi fit] Brotkhufics writes, Sat tibi fat.
12. Ofague nulla tuo, \&oc.] This lince is rather obfcure: by - Tin nulla nofira fome would imply a cenotap he, or a meje recepracle, made in honour of thofe bones which the fea bad deprived it of: but the words reponere nees faia, in the foregoing line, I think contradict fuch a fuppofition: I interpret with Vulpius, " my benes rednced to but litile, by being burnt on the pile." So, in Eleg. 5. is the fame mode of expreftion:

Aut cur fim toto corfore nallus ego.
Some editions for nulla read muta, and perhaps very properly. Every one knows that the ancients collected the burnt bones of the deceaferl, beld them to their bofoms, and inclofed them in an urn which they often embraced. Tacitus, Lib, z. reprefents Agrippina, as the enters the thip, embracing the functal urn of her hufband Germanicus: thus too Tibullus, Fleg. 3. Lib. 1.

Nen bic mib: mater,
Qne legat in mafios offa perufla funus.
75. ignotis circumdata litora filvis] Vulpius interprets this pafSage by, "foreign ilend, whibs are b:t'y uen ded;" but I would interporel

Thy imprecations fpare! for yon black fkies,
Yon dang'rous fhoals, thy vengeance fhould fuffice: to
'Tearlcfs could'ft thou compofe my corfe, and ftrain
To thy fond breaft the afhes that remain ?
Perilh the wretch! who firft upon the fea
Plac'd barks, and fails; and plough'd th' unbidden way;
Ah, fiveeter far a miftrefs to perfuade ! 15
(For tho' hard-hearted, matchlefs is my maid!)
Than thus to view ftrange woods furround the fhore,
And the Twin-brothers ardently implore:
Should fate, where dwells the nymph, inter my woes; And the fad ftone mark where her loves repofe; 20 With her dear treffes fure fhe'll drefs my tomb, And in my urn bid fhort-liv'd rofes bloom !

> Oft
interpret very differently by " a coaft furrounded with the mafts - $\hat{\text { ' foreign veßels," for fo we may interpret fylvis : witnefs Ca- }}$ sullus, Carm. 4.

> Ubi iffe joft pbaf lus antea fuit
> Cimaba $\sqrt{2}, 00$.
18. optatos g. Tyn.laridas"] Caftor and Pollux, or the twinffars, was a conftellation particularly propitious to navigators; Horace, Od.3. Lib. 1. mentions it, as well as a variety of other writers.
59. I/ic] That is at Rome, where Cynthia,was.
21. caros donafer $f$. crines,] The cuftom of the ancients cutting off their hair, and laying it as a tender facrifice upon the tombs of deceafed relations, is varioully reco ded: in Homer, Iliad 23. the Greeks cut off their hair, and cover the dead body - Patroclus with it; Sappho alfo mentious it, in her epigram apon the death of the beautiful Timas.
23. vinerâ ro,â.] So Horace, Od. 3. Lib. 2. Speaking of this eraufient dower:

# Illa meum extremo clamâfiet pulvere nomen, 

Ut mihi non ullo pondere terra foret.
At vos æquorex formosâ Doride natæ 25
Candida felici folvite vela choro.
Si quando veftras labens Amor attigit undas,
Manfuetis focio parcite litoribus.

## Et nimium brevis <br> Flores amoenos forre jube rofa.

The ancients not only placed the burnt bones of their refations in an urn, which contained rofes; but even ftrewea rofes about, and adorned the farcophagus with them, at the funeral ceremony; as Pliny informs us, Lib.27. Cap.3. and in his preface so that book gives as a reafon for it, that flowers were emblematic of mortality.
23. meum e. clamafict $p$. nomen,] The cuftom of invoking the manes of the deceafed, in order to appeafe them, and that the ground might not lie heavy on them, is a piece of fuperftition of which we find innumerable inftances among the poets; the invocation was generally repeated thrice; Magna manes ter wort vocavi, fays Virgil, Emeid. 6. and the claffic reader muft

Eleg. 17. Elegis of Propertius.
111
Oft to my lateft duft my name addrefs;
So might the turf my relicks lightly prefs ! 25
And you, ye Nereids, from fair Doris fprung,
Loofe the white fails, and come a profp'rous throng! If Love from heav'n e'er fought your moift abode, Give formlefs fhores to one who ferves that god!
have met in various inferiptions with the letters, STTL. Sit tibi terra levis. The Greeks in a fimilar manner faid, Képn ywu
 which may perhaps make a better fenfe.
26. Candida vela] White fails were emblematic of good fortune. See upon this fubject, the fory of Thefeus, in Catullus's Argonautic poem.
27. v. labent Amor a. u.] That is ; Love flying from heaven into the fea: fo Virgil, Aveid. II. labere njmpba polo.

Passeraties.
28. Jocio] To me your fellow-fufferer in love: for thus Vulpius interprets the whole diftich: "if ever you loved, o ye Nereids; it is but juft that you should pity one who is a lover."

## [112]

## E L E G I A XVIII.

HAEC certè deferta loca, et taciturna querenti ; Et vacuum Zephyri poffidet aura nemus. Hie licet occultos proferre impunè dolores, Si modò fola queant faxa tenere fidem.
Unde tuos primùm repetam, mea Cynthia, faftus? 5 Quod mihi das flendi, Cynthia, principium?

Ife complains, in fome romantic folitude, of the pride and cruclty of his miftiefs; which fo undefervedly repay the conflancy of his affection.

This elegy is juftly efteemed one of the moft tender, and plaintive in Propertius; though it is not free from ambiguifies, and perplexities in the text : the Delphin editor conjectures, that Propertius wrote this elegy at his farm, on the bank of the Clitumnus; from what Pliny lays, Efif. 8. Lib. 8.
3. Hees c. deferta loca, et taciturna $q$ ] Broukhufius adduces $a$ beautiful Italian quotation from Sannazarims, in imitation of this paffage; Or fon pur fola, $\hat{0}^{2} c$. See his $Y_{e}$ enac. I'ar. 2. and Vulpius contrafts it with the fwect complaint of the virgin Chariclia, iu Heliodorus, Hif Etbiop. Lib. 1.
6. fiendi principium?] Pafferatius interprets thus: "f upon what account was it, o Cynthia, that you taught me fint to weep:" but Vulpius obferves, that the fe words are, exardium orationis querule; knd wituefes Theocritus, in Pbarmaceutria:

## [ $\mathrm{H}_{3}$ ]

## E L E G Y XVIII.

LONESOME thefe glooms, and peaceful to lorn fwaius;
Along th' unpeopled grove bland Zephyr reigns :
Here may we dare our fecret griefs to tell,
For defert rocks thofe griefs will ne'er reveal.
Whence, o my Cynthia! flall I date thy foorn?
When was it firft that Cynthia bade me mourn?
I, who late bore a happy lover's name,
Now fee my paffion doom'd to fatal niame!
Why treat me thus? what fpell fubverts thy love?
Say, does fome rival nymph thy hatred move?
As to my home no ftranger fair has borne $\quad 10$
Her fteps; fo may'it thou, credulous! return:
And tho' to thee their fting my forrows owe;
Not fo refentful fhall my anger flow,
8. notam.] This word here implies fhame, difgrace: Propertius thinks it in fome degree ignominious to love fo wanton a miltrefs.
9. carmina] Though Vulpius and Broukhufius wrote crimina, I preferred the more poetical reading of Pafferatius, Virgil, Tibullus, and Horace, frequently fpeat of thafe incantations by which love was influenced.
12. formmos pedes.] Vulpius laughingly obferves upon this paffage; that when the poet addreft Cynthia in this conciliatory manner, he might as well have omitted the epithet formof's, in fecaking of a rival's foet.

Qui modò felices inter numerabar amantes,
Nunc in amore tuo cogor habere notam.
Quid tantum merui? quæ te mihi carmina mutant?
An nova triftitiæ cauffa puella tuæ ?
Sic mihi te referas levis, ut non altera noftro
Limine formofos intulit ulla pedes.
Quamvìs multa tibi dolor hic meus afpera debet,
Non ita feva tamen venerit ira mea:
Ut tibi fim meritò femper furor, et tua flendo 15
${ }^{0}$ Lumina dejectis turpia fint lacrymis.
An quia parva damus. mutato figna calore?
Et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides ?
Vos eritis teftes, fi quos habet arbor amores,
Fagus, et Arcadio pinus amata deo.
Ah quoties teneras refonant mea verba fub umbras,
Scribitur et veftris Cynthia corticibus!
16. L. dejectis $t$. f. Lacrymis.] The fame fcholiaft throws a new light upon thefe words; he fays, they do not mean, with falling sears; but rather, your tears being woiped away; leaving your eyes red and inflamed, turpia; and then he adds, dejictuntur autemt lacryme vel digitis, vel fudario. Broukhufius (who by the way found in fome MSS. deletis, which correfponds with Vulpius's interpretation) introduces upon the fubject of weeping, an epigram from M. Ant. Flaminius, an Italian poet, too beautiful to be omitted here:

> Vidifti nitidas per candida lilia guttas Ludere, cum tenui decidit imber aqua? Et rorem de paniceis fillare rofetis, Cum fpirat nafcens frigors blanda dies? Hace facies, bacc ef Ligurina flentis imago. Iluius lacrymis me ferus urit Amer,

[^15]Eleg. 18. Elegies of Propertius.
That thou fhould'fe er grow frantic with defpair,
And thy fwoll'n eyes the recent tear declare: 15 Say, does neglect my change of love proclaim?
And do no vows breathe forth my am'rous flame?
Witnefs thou beech ! (if trees make love their care)
And by Arcadia's god, thou pine ! held dear;
How your green fhades my fong has vocal made, 20
And Cynthia's name your letter'd rinds difplay'd:
18. clamat in ore fides?] Pafferatius would interpret thus: " is not the truth of my paffion fufficiently evinced by my counsenance, which is pale and languid:" but Vulpius juftly obferves, that files here implies, an atteftation to urge belief: fo Ovid, in his Epiftle from Demophoon to Phillis :

Fura, fides, ubi nunc, commifaque dextera dextree?
Quique erat in faljo plurimus ore deus?
And confidered in this light, the four following lines come in very well as an anfwer, where the.poet calls the trees to witnefs, that he has made fuch fond atteltations, by his fongs, and by carving his miftrefs's name upon them.
20. Fagus, et pinus] Thefe trees are peculiarly fuited to lovers, from their gloomy denfe thade: Ariftonetus commemorates them, in the words of Acontius, Epifl. 10. Takethe paffage from a late modern tranflation :

O, that each pine, and fpreading beech,
Were bleft with reafon, and with feech!
So might they ever more declare
Cydippe faireft of the fair:
At leaft, ye thickets, will I mark
Her lovely name upon your bark!
20. Arcadio deo.] Pan, the Arcadian deity, is generally reprefented crowned with pine: thus Ovid, Faff. I.
خ. Pan videt banc, pinuque cafut praecinčtus acutâ..

An tua quod peperit nobis injuria curas, Qur folùm tacitis cognita funt foribus?
Omniạ confuevi timid̨us perferre fuperbx
Juffa, neque arguto facta dolore queri.
Pro quo, divini fontes et frigida rupes,
Et datur inculto tramite dura quies:
Et, quodcumque mex poffunt narrare querelx,
Cogor ad argutas dicere folus ayes. 30 Sed qualifcumque es, refonent mihi Cyntima filve,
Nec deferta tuo nomine faxa vacent.

[^16]Say, do my cares fpring from thy wrongs alone?
Thofe cares, which only to mute doors are known!
Fearful I wont thy dictates to obey,
Nor loudly murmurd at thy haughty fivay: 25
For this, ye gelid rocks! ye founts divine!
In thefe wild haunts is fleeplefs torment mine;
For this! I'm doom'd, alone to tuncful choirs To' fing whate'er my tend.cr woe infpires.

But true, or faithlefs, be my Cynthia found; 30
Cyntua's fireet name let woods, and hills felound!
3r. Sed qual.foumque esi] In like mariner the poet fays of Cynthia, in El:g. I 5 . As quodoumpue woles.
31. refoncot mibi Cyntbia fitvie,] So Valerius Flaccus, Lib. 3 Speaking of Hytas,

Ruifus Ifyla, et rurfus Hyla, per linga veclomat Suia: rejponfant filve, et vaga ce t.e imigo.
32: watent.] Various edifions have, tacent, r. 166 ut , and ia ents

$\qquad$

## E L E G I A XIX.

NON ego nunc triftes vereor, mea Cynthia, manes,
Nec moror extremo debita fata rogo.
Sed ne fortè tuo careat mihi funus amore,
: Hic timor eft ipfis durior exfequiis.
Non adeò leviter noftris puer hæfit ocellis,
E Ut theus oblito pulvis amore vacet.
Illic Phylacides jucundx conjugis heros
Non potuit cecis immenor effe locis.

He fears the lofs of life, lefs than the lofs of Cynthia's affection; and is perfuaded that he fhall love her, even after death. The four firf lines of this elegy are exquifite.
r. manes,]. This word is varioufly underfood; it not only means the fpiriss of the departed, which are differently diftinguithed by the lcmures, larva, and lares; but it alfo implies, the bones and athes of the deceafed; nay is often put for funcral rites; fometimes it means the infernal deities, of which Pluto is the chief, and is therefore called Summanus; and very often it is put for the internal regions, in which laft fenfe $I$ have taken it.
5. puer buffit nelli,] The idea of Cupid's clinging to the eyes, through which love is conveyed to the heart, is not uncommon in the Latin clafics Virgil, Fin. 1. has, Hac ocults, hac pectore toro batet. Aud Cicero, P'blip. 13. Says, In eculis vefris barebint.

## E L E G Y XIX.

IFear not, Cynthia, thro' death's glooms to
Nor would the fun'ral pile's laft debt delay; ;
But left thy fondnefs with my life expire,
Brings dread far greater than the fatal pyre.
Caught were thefe eyes by no faint fpark of love, 5
For e'en my duft fhall ne'er bblivious prove:
The brave Protefilaus, in realms of night,
Could not forget his bofom's fole delight;
7. Pbylacides] Protefilaus, fon of Iphiclus, is fo called from his uncle Phylacus, who built the town Phylace in Theffaly. See Apollodorus, Lib. 1. et 3. alfo Strabo, Lib. 9. Protefilaus was the firft prince flain in the Trojan war, according to Homer, 11. 2. We are informed by Hyginus, Fab. 103. that his wife Laodamia begged of the gods, that fhe might pafs three hours with her departed hulband; they granted her requeft, bringing Protefilaus to her; and the three hours being expired, Mercury condueted him back to hell. Some fay that Laodamia died in the embraces of the phantom ; others, that the vowed perpetual chaftity, and pined away with grief. Broukhufius adduces fome monumental infcriptions from Gruterus, wherein the idea of the deceafed revifiting their friends in this world is ftrongly enter'tained; he likewife notices the beauty of the exprefion, Tbefyalis umbra.

Sed cupidus falfis attingere gaudia palmis Theffalis antiquam venerat umbra domum. ro
Illic quídquid ero, femper tua dicar imago.
Trajicit et fati litora magnus amor.
Illic formofe veniant chorus heroinx, Quas dedit Argivís Dardana prada viris;
Quarum nulla tuâ fuerit mihi, Cynthia, formâ 15
of Gratior : et Tellus hoc ita jufta finat.
Quamvis te longx remorentur fata fenecta, Cara tamen lacrymis offa futura meis.
9. falfis palmis] Not with real folid hands, but with fictitiots Thadowy hands; palnis umbraticis, to ufe Plautus's words'; who calls a man upon a certain occafion, umbraticus bomo. See his Curculio, Ac. 4. Sc. 30
11. Illic quidquid ero, छ'c.\} The ancients were very uncertain of their ftate after death ; but the moft received opinion was, thite the foul migrated into other bodies. Hear Lacretius, upon thefe doubts; Lib. I.

Ignoratur enim quce fit natyra animai:
Nata jot, an concra nafentibus infinutur:
Et finul incoceat nobifism morte dirempta:
An tenebras Orci vifat, vafalque lacunas:
An pecudes alias divinitess infanuer fe.
See alfo a curious note upon this fubject in Servius, ad Fineid. 4. I agree with Broukhufius that the expreffion of femper tua dicar imago, is tender to a degres; thefe are the words of that able critic : midto of tenerrimum, neque capi fatis porefl ab bominibus: duris atque invenufis.
13. f. veniant co beroina,] Pafferatius reads vernant, but for what reafon we are at a lots to conjecture; the old MSS. have no fuch reading. The heroines alluded to are Andromache, Caffandra, Brifeis, Helen, and others; who fell to the lot of the Grecian herocs, dering the Trojan war.

Eleg. 19. Elegies of Propertius. list
But the Theffalian ghoft, to profs the dame
With airy graft, to his loved manfion came. 10
Yet, in thole realms whate'er the change I prove,
Thy faithful fade fall never change in lore! ir f.
Paffions fo waft as mine are wafted o'er
The lurid wave, and reach the Stygian fore:
Yes! to thole realms let all the Dardan fair,
Heroines a prize to Argive chiefs, repair ;
Still none to me will look like Cynthia bright;
And fared Earth Mall deem my judgment right!
16. Tells boo it julia finat.] Thus Vulpius, after Brookhufius, interprets this palfage : "The Earth would not be offended at my preferring you to every other heroine, but would give me permifion to judge and chuff for myself." The Earth was worthiped as facred, becaufe it contained, as it were in its womb, the manes of the deceased. See Suetonius, in Tiberio, Cap. 75. Fine as facrifices to the Earth in Virgil, MEn. 6.

18, 19. Cora stamen, Eric. Que th viva, Ec.] I will omit the various interpretations given by Pafferatius, and Prouk* hufius, to thee two lines; but will infert at large that of Vulpius, which I have adopted as the bet: "When thous o Cynthia! by the decree of fate, haft arrived to the period of extreme old -age, which shall have robbed thee of every charm, and left thee a mere fkeleton; then $I$, an inherbitait of the regions below, unable to endure the idea of thy death, will greet thy wan form with tears and kifes; and I with, o Cynthis! that as you furwive me, you would return my affection, by paying me due funeral honours, and feeling for me all that $E$ feel for thee." Joannes Auratus reads vita, by way of appetitepho, for viva which alteration: Broukhaitus rather injedicionfly adopts.

Quix tu viva meâ poffis fentire favillâ.
Tum mihi non ullo mors fit amara loco.
Quàm vereor, ne te contemto, Cynthia, bufto
Abftrahat à noftro pulvere iniquus Amor:
Cogat et invitain lacrymas ficcare cadentes!
Flectitur affiduis certa puella minis.
Quare, dum licet, inter nos latemur amantes. 25
Non fatis eft ullo tempore longus amor.
20. ullo loco.] Whether upon land, or fea; whether in my own, or a foreign country.
24. affduis minis.] We fhould underffand, Broukhufius obferves, threats blended with tears, promifes, and entreaties: fuch as lovers are wont to ufe ; to this purpofe Horace; Od. 8. Lib. 2.

Pubes tibi crefcit omnis;
Servituserefcit nova: nee priores
Impiae testum domine relinqusnt;
Sapù minasio

Eleg. 19. Elegiest of Propertius.
To wan old-age fhould fate prolong thy years; E'en in the fhades thy death I'll mourn with tears: 20 O feel ! while living, all I feel for thee; And then content l'll die, where'er it be : Ah, Cynthia! much I fear, left Love unjuit Teach thee to flun my grave, and fpurn my duft; Force thee to ftay the torrent of thy tears; 25 For firmelt hearts will yield to ceafelefs pray'rs,

Then let's improve fhort pleafures while we may, An age of paffion feems but as a day.
26. Non fatis, \&゚c.] A long love is inadequate to any time, fays the poet; that is; we cannot conceive a duration of thine that would appear long in love, fo fhorr does the longeft fiace of time feem when fpent with one's miftrefs. The fifth Carmes of Catallus may ferve as the beft comment on this diftich.

ELEGY

## [iz ${ }^{1}$ )

## E L, E G I A XX.

Hoc pro cohtinuo te, Galle, monemus amore, Id tibi he valcuo defluat ex animo. Sxpe imprudenti fortuna occurrit amanti,
Crudelis Minyis dixerit Afcanus.
Eft tibi non infra fpeciem, non nomine difpar 8
Thiodamanteo proximus ardor Hyla:

He cautions his friend Gallus, from the fate of Hercules's Hylas, whofe ftory he introduces, to guard well his own miniond of that name.

Pafferatius conjcetures; that the Iylas in queffion was the fame cumedian whom Maciobius mentions, Saiurnal. Cap. 7. Lib.2. thich opinion Vulpius ádopts.

This elegy, Broukhuhus fays, is one of the moft vexatious in the Latin tongue; and he confeffes himifelf much indebted t $d^{\prime}$ Gronovius, for his learaed elucidations upon it. See his Olfer--rat. Caf. 3. Lib. 3.
3. fortund occurrit) Fy fortune, when it is fxid to occur, is inmplied ill-fortune ; when it is faid to fullotu', it irnplies good fortune: qua fequrtur fortuna, fectinds off; quice occurrit; aiderfs ef et irfefia, Futeres.

## [ 325 ]

## E L E GY XX.

$B^{B}$E warn'd by friendflip, which thou long haft tried;
Nor let my precepts from thy mem'ry flide:
Dire fate attends whoe'er has rafhly lov'd;
Afcanius baleful to the Minyx prov'd.
14. Crudelis Minyis d. Afcanjus.] By the Minjx are to be urderilood the Argonaurs; who were fo called from Minyas, king of Orchomenos bordering upon Theffaly, which country furnilhed many of the heroes who went upon the Argouautic expedition. See Herodotus, in Melpomene; and Apollodorus, Lib. 3. upon the race of the Minyx. Paufanias fays, thar all the neighbours of the Orchomenians, and Locrians, are called Minyæ: perhaps the Argonauts took the name of Minyre, from their leader Jafon, wha was born at Iolchos, a Theffalian towa poopled from the Minyæ, according to Strabo, Lib. 9. Afcanius, 2 lake in Bithynia, was faid to be cruel to the Minyx or Argonauts; becaufe it deprived them of Hercules: for the poets feign, that its Naiads ftole away Hylas, as he was drawing water at the lake; and Hercules; who greatly loved this yourh, forfook the Argonauts upon their expedition, to feck after him: the lamentation of the Argonauts, upon this misfortune, is deferibed by Valerius Flaccus, Lib. 3. See rhe frory of Fiylas in Hyginus, Fab. 14. and in Theocritus, Idyl. 13. The vulgar texts have $d a x$ erif, for dixerit, which is Scaliger's emendasion,

Huic tu, five leges umbrofx flumina filva, Sive Aniena tuos tinxerit unda pedes:
Sive Giganteà fpatiabere litoris orầ,
Sive ubicumque vago fluminis hofpitio: 10
Nympharum femper cupidas defende rapinas.
Non minor Aufoniis eft amor ah Dryafin.
Ne tibi fit duros montes, et frigida faxa,
Galle, neque expertos femper adire lacus:
Qux mifer ignotis error perpeffus in oris

- Herculis indomito fleverat Afcanio.

Namque ferunt olim Pagafæ navalibus Argo
Egreffam longè Phafidos iffe viam;
6. Tbiodamanteo Hyle.] Thiodamas, king of the Dryopes, was the father of Hylas, according to Apollonius Rhodius, Lib. 1. though fome call him the fon of Ccyx. Hercules carried away Hylas, having flain Thiodamas, in a battle which arofe from Thiodamas refufing to give Hercules fomething to eat ; upon which Hercules ftole one of his oxen, and roafted it. See Stephanus, under the article Thiodamas.
17. ambrofe flumina filvot,] Scaliger infifts, that the poet aldudes to Clitumnus by thefe words; but the idea is reprobated by all good commentators.
8. Aninna unda] The fame critic would read Amerina, referring to the lacus Vadimonis in Tufcany; but the rapid Anio, as Horace terms it, in the Tiburtine region, is certainly under: flood.
9. Giganteâ litoris or $\left.\hat{a}_{3}\right]$ The maritime coaft of Cumse is here mcant, where the giants are faid to have fought with the gods, upon the plair of Phlegra. See the fory in Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Apollodorus, and others. Silius Italicus, Lib. 12. beautifully defcribes both the place, and the action.

Io. vagn $f . b$.] The old editions have vagi, applying it to Amminis; but giving the epithet to' $b \cdot \mathrm{Sp}^{i t i o}$, Vulpius efteems lefs a ite, and more poetical.

Fileg. 20. Elegies or Propertius.
Alike thy Hylas, both in name and face, 5
To him who boafts Thiodamantean race:
Then, whether coafting on the wood-hung wave,
Whether thy footfteps Anio's waters lave,
Whether thou roam'ft the Giant-peopled Thore,
Or flieft, a vagrant gueft, where torrents pour; 10 Still of the am'rous Nymphs fond thefts beware,
Aufonian Dryads too make love their care: Not to cool rocks, or rugged mountains ftray ;
Nor to enamour'd lakes e'er bend thy way ;
Wand'ring to foreign climes, Alcides tried
All there, and wept by cold Afcanius' fide.
Once from the Pagafean port, 'tis faid,
The Argo fail'd, and far as Phafis fled;

[^17]Et jam prateritis labentem Athamantidos undis Myforum fcopulis adplicuiffe ratem.
Hic manus heroum placitis ut conflitit oris,
Mollia compofitấ litora fronde tegir.
At comes invicti juwenis procefferat ultrà
Raram fepofiti querere fontis aquam.
Husc duo fectati fratres Aquilonia proles. $=5$
Hunc fuper et Zethes, hunc fuper et Calais
Ofcula fufpenfis inftabant carpere palmis,
Ofcula et alternâ ferre fupina fugà.
Hile fub extremâ pendens fecluditur alâ,
Et volucres ramo fubmoret infidias.
Jam Pandionix ceffat genus Orithyia:
Ah dolor ibat Hylas, ibat Hamadryafin.
19. Absamantidos undis] The Hellefpont is fo called from Helle, daughter of Athamas, who was drowned in this ftrait, as the attempted to pafs it on her purple ram. See the fory in Apollodorus, Lib. 1. and in Ovid, Mutam. 4
20. Myorum fropulis] Myfia is a rescion of Afia, bordering upon Phrygia and Bithynia; as Strabo relates, Lib. 12. and we are informed by Apallonius, Lib. x. that this rock-encircled haven was at the foot of mount Arganthus, or Arganthoneus ${ }_{2}$ near the mouths of the river Cios.
21. placitis] Many editions have placidis.
23. cumes invifti juvenis] By thefe words we are to underfiand Hylas, the companion of the invincible gouth Hercules.
24. Ray m. $\int$. q. f. a. $]$ This epithet is very happy; as there are but few fifrings in the dry, thirfty fituation of Myfia, and Bithynia.
26. Zabes \& Caloit] Thefe were the fons of Boreas, by Orithyia daughter of Pandion. See Ovid, Metam. 6. and Paufanias, in Lacon. EO Eliac.

Then o'er the Hellefpont the veffel pafs'd, And Myfia's rocky haven reach'd at laft: 20 Here the brave throng the grateful fhore o'erfpread, And on the turf with leaves they form'd their bed: Mean while th' unconquer'd hero's boy went on, To find the fcarce ftream's fecret fount alone; Zethes and Calaïs, twins from Boreas fprung, 25 Purfu'd him clofe, and preffing round him hung: Pois'd by their hands, they bear each kifs fupine Aloft, and fnatch by turns the theft divine; Uprais'd in air the youth avoids th' embrace, And in their wings' laft fhelter hides his face; Then with a little bough he foon removes The fwift attacks of their infidious loves. And now Orithyia's fons of Pandion race, Foil'd in th' attempt, gave o'er their am'rous chafe;

When

[^18]wantonly in love with him; accordingly they fwim, as it were, in the air ; and endeavout to kifs him, which they effect by his looking up at them with aftonifhment; the attitude he is in very beautifully explains the msaning of the word fupina; but not content with thefe amorous indulgencies, they lift him up in the air, endeavouring to bear him away: the manner in which he hides his face under the remoteft part of their wings, and the little bough with which he beats them off, thereby obtaining his releafc, would be a very delightful fubject for the pencil of fome fine, and claffic painter.
33. pege] Many affert, that Pege was the name of the fountain into which Hylas fell; and as almoft all editors diftinguith the word by a capital P, they feem to affent to this opinion: but I reject it ; as the poet has juft before told us, that the lake into which Hylas fell, was named Afcanius; if Propertius then did write pige, he perhaps merely meant to ufe a grecifm to exprefs a fountain: however the reader may confult upon this lin Turnebus, Alverfar. Cap. I5. Lib. II. Muretus would read, rad I think not improperly :

> Hit crat Argantbonei fub vortics mentis.
When Hylas onward haften'd to his doom, ..... 35

And fought, ah grief! the Hamadryads home. Beneath Arganthus' lofty height there ftood
A fount, the Thynian Naiads moilt abode;
On the wild trees, that deckt its margin, grew, Eftrang'd to culture, a.pples fed with dew ; IT 40 And lilies, in the dank furrounding meads, Mid crimfon poppies rear'd their filver heads :
To cull thefe flow'rs with artlefs fingers went
The boy, unmindful of his firft intent;

Apollonius Rhodius does to be fure make mention of a fountain named Pege, ar Prge; and though Vulpius lays much frefs upon this paffage, yet I do not think it any thing to our prefent purpofe; but let the reader fee the Greek author's lines, from Lib. s. and judge for himfelf.


34. Nympbis Thyniafin.] Thynian is here put for Bithynian ; although Thynia, and Bithynia, were feparate places, according to Pliny ; witnefs alfo Catullus, Carm. 31.

## - 4 Vix mi ipfe credens Tbyriam atque Bitbynos

Liquide camposs.
37, 33. lil a f. C. p. m. papaveribus:] Theocritus, in ais Hylas, neither inentions the lily, or poppy: though he commemorates the maiden-hair, wild-partley, and various other plants.
39. Renero ungui,] This is a very happy expreflion; the ofe of the nail, in nipping off a flower from its ftalk, is very evident; and the epithet tener is admirably defcriptive of youth; the na: Is growing hard with age, as Pafferatius remarks.
41. for mofis undis] I would not undertiand, the pleafant water, by thefe words; but rather, the water rendered beautiful by being paianod with the lovely image of Hylas,

Tandem haurire parat demiffis flumina palmis Innixus dextro plena trahens humero.
Cujus ut accenfe Dryades candore puella 45
Miratæ folitos deftituere choros, Prolapfum leviter facili traxere liquore.

- Tum fonitum rapto corpore fecit Hylas.

Cui procul Alcides iterat refponfa : fed illi
Nomen ab extremis fontibus aura refert.
His, ô Galle, tuos monitis fervabis amores,
Formofum nymphis credere tutus Hylan.
44. Innixus dextro p. i. bumero.] Vulpius adduces, upon thefe words, the following verfes from Apollonius, Lib. I. as a comments expletive of the motion of drawing water:




I have made no fcruple to mention the vafo in the tranflation; as Theocritus particularly fpeaks of it, and as Vulpius gives the following interpretation to innixus bumero; that is, fays he, addw Io brachio conarus extrabere plenam urnam. Nic. Heinfius, and Broukhufius, would prefer the reading of, Nixus et exjerto.

ELEGIA

Then near the painted wave unconfcious lay, 45
And his reflected charms prolong'd his flay; At length, with hands plung'd in, the wave he fought;
His right arm lab'ring with the vafe full fraught :
The Dryad-maids, whom his fair beauties fir'd, Forfook their choral frolics, and admir'd; $\quad 5^{\circ}$
As Hylas fell, beneath the yielding flood
They drew the boy, who wept his rape aloud;
Far off Alcides anfwer'd as he mourn'd,
And echo from deep founts his name return'd.
Thus warn'd, o Gallus! watch thy love with care ;
Nor traft with nymphs a youth like Hylas fair.
47. traxere] Apollonius calts the nymph, who pulled Hylas into the water, Ephydatia; Valcrius Flaccus calls her Dryope; and Theocritus fays, that it was the united cfforts of three nymphs.
49. Acides itevat refponfa:] Thus the Sicilian and Mantuan bards, in Idyll. 13. and Eclog. 6.

Litus, Hyla, Hyla omne fonaret.
50. aura] By this word is to be underfond an echo; for Nicander, apud Antonixum Liberalem, tells us; that the Naiads, fearing left Hercules, fhould find out Hylas, whom they Lad concealed among them, transformed him into an echo.

Bkovkhesies.

K 3 ELEGY

## [ 3 34 $]$

## E L E G I A XXI.

TU, qui confortem properas evadere cafum, Miles ab Etrufcis faucius aggeribus:
Quid noftro gemitu turgentia lumina torques?
Pars ego fum veftrx proxima militix.
Sic te fervato poffint gaudere parentes,
Hxc foror Acca tuis fentiat è lacrymis, Gallum per medios ereptum Cæfaris enfes

Effugere ignotas non potuife manus.

Vulpius calls this elegy a profopopeeia; wherein Gallus, who was flain during the war of Perufia, addreffes the palfenger, or as others will have it Propertius. Some editors entitle it the epitaph of Gallus, thinking perhaps that it ought to be prefaced with a fifle viator.
2. ab Etrufcis aggeribus:] Beroaldus would underftand the military works and fortifications, with which Augufus furrounded Perufia, a city of Etruria; when he defended it againft L. Antonius, in whofe army Gallus ferved. Sec Appian, Lib. 5. and Florus, Lib. 4. Cap. 5.
6. Acca] Such is Scaliger's much-approved emendation; generally adopted for the harther reading of the vulgar texts, ofta. Many Acca are fooken of; Virgil mentions one; Aulus Gellius another. Vulpius rather idly conjectures, that this Acca might not be the fifter of Gallus, but of the foldier to whom Gallus speaks.

## [ 235 ]

## E L E G Y XXI.

> THOU ! who the battle's common fate haft fled,

Halt by a wound from Tuican ramparts bled, Why for my lofs roll thy fwol'n eyes in tears? Becaufe I late partook thy martial cares : O warrior! let thy pearly forrows tell 5
To my lov'd Acca, how her brother fell; So may thy parents greet thy fafe return! Tell her, how Gallus, who, thro' dangers borne Mid Cæfar's armed legions, death defied, At laft by hands of unknown ruffians died:
7. Gallum ] Vulpius doubts, whether this is the fame voluptuous Gallus, whom our poet mentions, in Eleg. 5. 10. ${ }^{1} 3$. and 20: but Pafferatius infifts that it is; and calls him Cornelius Gallus, upon whom Virgil wrote his tenth Eclogue: however, Vulpius accufes this commentator of continually confounding the three Galli, whom Propertius mentions; viz. the prefent Gallus, who was perhaps related to our poet, according to the fubfequent elegy; a Gallus fon of Arria, and brother of Lupercus; he was an enfign in the Roman army, and llain by the enemy; and Cornclius Gallus, the profect of Fgypt, who was the famous poet, and the lover of Lycoris; meution is made of him by Suctonius, Auguff. Cap. 66. but after alf, we are Ieft in the dark about the Gallus of this elegr.

136 Propertil Elegie. Lib. i.
Et quecumque fuper difperfa invenerit offa
Montibus Etrufcis, hæc fciat effe mea.

## ELEGIA

10. Montibus Etrufcis,] The Apennine mountains are to be wnderftood, which bound Etruria to the north: here it feems that Gallus was Aain; being met by a fet of banditti, perhaps natives

Eleg. 21. Elegies of Propertius. igy
And learn, o ftranger! when loofe bones you fee On Tyrrhene heights, thofe bones belong to me.
natives of the country, hired by Augutus to fcour thefe mountains: Gallus therefore regrets, that he, who came off fafe ia the midat of war, thould fall inglorioutly by a few undifeiplined, fcouts.

## yi



## E L. E G I A XXII.

QUALIS, et unde genus; qui fint mihi, Tulle, penates,
Quæris pro noftrâ femper amicitiâ.
Si Perufina tibi patriæ funt nota fepulta Italix dutis funera temporibus,
Qumen Romana fuos egit difcordia cives:
(Sis mihi precipuè pulvis Etrufca dolor.
Tu projecta mei perpeffa es membra propinqui, Tu nullo miferi contegis offa folo:)
Proxima fuppofito contingens Umbria campo
Me genuit, terris fertilis uberibus.

He informs Tullus of his origin. As Propertius began this book of his elegies by addrefing Tullus, fo he concludes it; for which reafon this firt book has been fuppofed to be fingular, and as fuch called monobiblos. Horace begins and concludes the firft book of his epiftles in like manner; firft by addrefing $\mathbf{M x}_{\boldsymbol{x}}$ cenas, and laftly informing him of his parentage.
3. Perviina] It is evident here, that the foregoing elegy will ferve as an ample comment upon the remainder of this.
3. Jopulta] So Scaliger corrected the old inelegant reading, Jeimia.

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F I N I S
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## [ 139 ]

## E L E G Y XXII.

MY race, my nation, fain would Tullus know; Long friendinip fure the queftion will allow :No ftranger thou to fam'd Perufia's war, In which my ruin'd country bore its flare; What time Italia labour ${ }^{\prime} d$ with her doom, And difcord arm'd the citizens of Rome. (Etruria ! thou, chief canfe of all my woe ; Ah wretched foil! that bafely could't allow My kinfman's corfe unburied to remain, Nor let fome fcanty fod his bones contain.) 10 Then, bord'ring on this fpot of conquer'd earth, Umbria's rich meadows lie, which gave me birth.
7. mei propinqui,] Gallus in all probability is here meant. See the preceding elegy.
9. Umbria] This country is placed in the fixth region of Italy, according to Pliny, Cap 14. Lib. 3. and is fituated near the ruins of Perufia. In Umbria ftands Mevania, the reputed birth-place of our poet; it is reckoned fertile from its frequens inundations; fce Strabo, Lib. 5. on the geography of Umbria; whofe inhabitants, as well as their neighbours the Etrarians, were a fat well-fed people; witnefs Catullue, Carm. 39.

Aut porcus Umber, aut obefus Etrufrus.
THE END.

## E REATA.

Page xii. in the Life, for Clinius, read Cilnius.
Page 33. 1.4. for
Since o'er Riphxan heights our course we bent,
And far beyond Memnonian regions went :
read io 9 if
With thee Riphran heights I'd traverfe o'er, And ethiopia's fartheit lands explore:
P. 93. 1. 5. for brother's read brothers*
P. 97. 1. \%. in the Notes, for ex ailuit read cxpalluit.



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[^0]:    * See the Monthly Review for Octobar, 1980. Paze zo8.

[^1]:    * Eieg. 6. Lib s. $\quad+$ Eieg. 19. Lib. 2i + In Firgit.
    b 3
    Cato

[^2]:    Vulpius hete feeme to be guilty of an anachronifm; for ih all the chronological tables I have confulted, I find, that L . Calpurnius Pifo and A. Gabinius were Confuls, A. U. C. $695^{\circ}$ and that P. Cornelius Lentulus and e.Cacilius Metellus were Confuls in 696 .

[^3]:    - Eleg. 4. Lib 2. + Eleg. 2. Lib. 4 + Epif. 2. Lib 2:

[^4]:    - Sere a mote upon this 反ubje et to Ekg. t.

[^5]:    * Eleg. 6. Lib. 4 and alibi.
    + Vide Catull. Carmina 51. at 65. which ase tranflations from Sapiho, and Callimachus.

[^6]:    *Vide Tacitus, Annal. Lib. r.

    + About $625^{\circ}$ pounds fterling.

[^7]:    41. Nam modo, Eoc.] Cynthia tried fometimes to keep herfelf awake, by finning or weaving her purple wool or thread, a polite amufement among the Roman ladies; and fometimes, by playing upon the lyre, which by way of excellence the poet terms Orphean.
[^8]:    5. Antiope Nyczeidos,] Antiope was the daughter of Nyeteus king of Thebes, whom Jupiter feduced from her hurband Lyycus under the form of a fatyr; fhe conceived by him the twins Zethus and Amphion. Sce Ovid, Mot. 6, and Hyginus, Fab. 7 and 8.
[^9]:    13. multis artibus,] Such polite accomplifhments are here implied, as finging, dancing, painting, weaving, \&c. See the conclufion of Elig. 2.
    14. tacita viffe] How beautifully fimple is this exprefion, deferibing the vefis or firagula as the filent witnefs of love.
    15. non tacitis vocibus brftis e.] Cynthia fhall not chaftife you in a friendly whifper, as one whom the ftrives to amend; but the fhall openly and loudly rail at you. Vulpies.
[^10]:    24. Et q. facer, q. u. lapis.] Propertius fays, that Cynnthia thall pray of every deity to be adverfe to Baffus, not only in the principal temples, but even wherever the meets with any trifling ftone ftanding in the road that is deemed facred; for the Romans held many fuch in veneration, and dedicated them to inferior deities, thaping them into rude figures; from whence they ace quired the various names of Termini, Herma, Compitales, ESF. Thus Tibullus, Lib. i. Eleg. I.
[^11]:    20. Oricos] This city is fituated on the confines of Epiras; it is alfo called Oricum, and is famons for its turpentine. Sec Pliny, Lib. 3. Cap. 23. At this place the young menchant Gyges was detained in the arms of his Chloc. Sce Horace, O.J. 7. Lib. 3 .
    21. tue linine v. quevar. $]$ The beft comment upon this pafrage is the fixteenth Elegy.
[^12]:    21, 22. H. Salmonida m. E. T.] Tyro; daughter of Sailmoneus, whofe infolence punifhed by Jupiter is mentioned is Virgil, 㞼n.6. fell in love according to the poets with the river Enipeus, which is termed Hzemonian, or Theffalian, to diftinguifh it from the Enipeus of Achaia, menrioned by Strabo, Lib. 8. the Theffalian Enipeus joins the Apidanus according to Ovid, Metam. 6. and Lucan Lib. 2. When it becomes very rapid. Neptune, who is here ftyled Tanarius, from Tænarius, 2 promontory in Laconia, where he had a temple, affumed, in order to enjoy Tyro, the form of the river Enipeus; and begot upon: her Pelias and Neleus. See the fory in Apollodorus, Lib. I. Diodorus Siculus, Lib. 5. and in Ovid, Metam. 6. Vulpius here warns us, to beware of the errur of the learned Muretus, who thinks that Propertius had forgot himfelf, when be wrote this paffage; for that the Enipeus for which Tyro fighed was in Peloponnefus; and that it was for the Enifeus and not the Enipeus which ran in Theffaly; this diftuction is noticed by Euftathius, from Strabo: however it is certain that other authors do attribute to the Peloponnefian Enipeus, what our poet does to the Thedalian. See Homer, OdyJ. 11. upon this fub$j$ ect.

[^13]:    22. variis ferrica textilifus i] Woven coverlids for beds, as well as all other woven manufactures, Babylonica Aragula it periffrmata, were firt invented by the Egyptians, as Pliny tells us, L:b, 7. C $p$. $5^{6}$. thote of filk were particularly coflly; for fiik was but little known among the Romans: Theophanes, the Byzantine hiftorian, tells us, that a c rtain Perfian firft brought
[^14]:    n. 32. Sis qualcumque voles,] Whether thy life be a chafte, or a diflolute one; f:1l I love thee, and would have thee mine.

    Fulpiat.

[^15]:    m

[^16]:    24. foribus?] The whole of $\frac{5}{2} \operatorname{leg}$. 16 . will ferve as a comment on this word.
    25. Pro guo, divini fonte] This is certainly the juft reading, as Propertius does addrefs the rocks and freams; and we meer with various inftantes, in the poets, of fountains being heid divine: divini fontes occur in two Gruterian inferiptions, xcrv. 6. and mixxir. 7. Broukhofius however follows Scaliger's text, Proqu, Di, vivi fontes: but who can refrain from laughter at Palmenius's alteration ? Pro guo, Dit, vinum fontes.
[^17]:    12. Non minor Aufoniis, E̛c.] This line is varioufy read, without any alteration however to the fenfe; the meaning of it is, that the Italian nymphs might be as enamoured with Gallus's Hylas, as the Bithynian nymphs were with the Hylas of Hercules. I would here remark, that the poet feems unaccountably to bave confounded, in this elegy, the Naiads, Dryads, and Hamadryads; who were nymphs of diftinet claffes:
    13. frigida] Muretus's text has turbida; the Vatican tumbida, of which Lipfius would make tabida; and Broukhufius, after Gronovius, writes torrida.
    14. experios f. a. lacus:] That is ; lakes expert in love, acsuftomed to love. Vulpies.
    15. Pagaje navalibus Argo] Hyginus, Fab. 2. tells us, that the 'hip Argo was built at Pagafa, a town of the Phereans, in Theffaly: Ovid calls the Argos, Pagafoe carina. This thip firft failed as far as Phafis, a river of Colchis, which empties iffelf into the Euxine fea; which fea, and the city of Colchis, the ancients fuppofed to be the extremity of all land and fea eaftward; hence the force of the word longe, in the fentence. See Ifaac Voffius's obfervations upon the fubjeft, in his comment on Catullus's Argonautic poem. Brovknusitus.

    Then

[^18]:    27. Jufpenfis palmis, Broukhufius writes plumis, after Liviv neilus; but Vulpius prefers palmis, as it is not only a more fonorous word, but better expreffes the pofition of the two boys, who balanced themfelves in the air, as it were; by their hands.
    28. Ofcula fupina] There words, and indeed the whole parfage, from the 2 gth to the 3 oth line, have greatly diftreffed the feveral commentators who have attempted to explain them. The idea appears fimply to be this: Hylas, having left his friend Hercules with the other Argonautic chiefs, went alone in fearch of frem water, which was very valuable in thofe parts: Zethes and Calais fee him as he goes along, and fall
